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NEW

PACE

LATEST

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Page 11

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OCTOBER 8, 1965

Pace Under New Ownership

On August 27th, 1965, Mr. Eliot J. Cashdan bought all of the assets of PACE from Space City Publications of Houston. All of the unexpired subscriptions will be fulfilled, and will run for the full term that they were originally supposed to plus the few extra copies necessary to make up for the period that PACE was not published every week. A corporation has been formed, Pace Publishing Co. of Fort Worth, Inc., and Cashdan's interest in Pace has been exchanged for stock in the corporation.

PACE will be published on a weekly schedule in Fort Worth. The deadline for all news items and ads will be 5:30 PM every Wednesday. The paper will be printed Thursday evening, and mailed on Friday. This means that it will be in the hands of collectors and dealers no later than the first of the following week. This will give the readers the fastest service of any numismatic publication, with all of the latest up to the minute news and quotations. All of the advertising will be current as dealers will not have to send in ads weeks before publication.

Although we know it is humanly impossible to make everyone happy, we will break our necks trying. This is YOUR paper, and any suggestions that you may have to improve our service to you will be appreciated. We will be happy to print 'letters to the editor' from any of our readers who have something to say. We will print all of the club news that is sent to us as well as announcements of shows and bourses. We will strive to bring you the finest columns weekly and hope that they will be of interest to all. 'Cashdan's Coin Comments' will appear in each issue, and in the November 5th issue, the complete story of the Mexican proof set fiasco will be related by Cashdan. Most of this story was written while Cashdan was in jail in Mexico City.

and some startling facts will be revealed. The managing editor of PACE is Mr. Tom Brown, who acted in that capacity in Houston for the past several months. He is very capable, and will do everything in his power to see that PACE is the best possible numismatic publication available.

The majority of readers and advertisers that were questioned seemed to prefer that PACE run the weekly bid and asked prices taken from the transactions over the various teletype systems. We would like to point out, however, that these prices represent transactions between dealers, sometimes in great quantities and lots, and that the wholesale bid and asked prices sometimes have little relation to the retail selling prices. In most businesses there is usually quite a spread between the wholesale and retail price of an item, but the coin business seems to be an exception to the rule. Collectors must realize though, that if a dealer cannot make a profit, he cannot stay in business. Of course everyone wants to buy coins as reasonably as he can, but nobody should expect to buy at the dealers' wholesale prices. As in any business though, prices vary from dealer to dealer. Quality also may vary, and these factors should be taken into consideration. PACE will not knowingly accept any advertisement of questionable material. We expect all advertised coins to be graded by Brown and Dunn standards. We also expect all of our advertisers to grant their customers a three day return privilege on any merchandise ordered though the mail. We also expect our readers to treat our advertisers fairly and not to return any ordered merchandise unjustly.

We will do our best to promote high ethics in the coin business, and we welcome your comments.

1965 New Zealand Coin Sets

1965 is the last year in which New Zealand coins will be issued under the pounds, shillings and pence system of currency. In 1967 New Zealand currency will change to the decimal system and the first issue of decimal coins will be made in that year.

Souvenir sets of the 1965 minting of New Zealand coins have been ordered from the Royal Mint, London, and advance orders of these uncirculated coin sets are being accepted now by the New Zealand Treasury. Delivery to purchasers will be made in March/April 1966.

Each set will consist of seven coins in the following denominations: half-crown (2s.6d.), florin (2s.0d.), shilling (1s.0d.), sixpence (6d.), threepence (3d.), penny (1d.), and halfpenny (1/2d.).

Three grades of coin sets will be available:

1. **25,000 Polished Specimen Sets.** These will be struck from specially polished dies and extra care will be taken with the blanks. The coins will be removed from the presses and handled individually. Extra care will be exercised in the final inspection. Price per set: \$6.00 (U.S.), \$6.50 (Canadian).

2. **75,000 Selected Production sets.** These will be struck from new but unpolished dies, which will be replaced while still virtually unworn. Special treatment will be given to blanks and coins will be taken from the presses and handled individually. Price per set:

CONT'D ON PAGE 8

Bankers Coin Book

About 400,000 requests have been received for additional copies of the American Bankers Association's new question-and-answer booklet on new United States coins. The association mailed the 11-page booklet, "Facts About the New U. S. Coins," to each of its 10,000 member banks earlier this month.

The publication explains the elimination of silver in dimes and quarters and the reduction of the silver content in half dollars. It gives details on the composition of the new coins and explains how and when they will be minted and distributed.

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Feds Foul

Felons' Fences

Hoodlums of St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City are concerned because authorities have become aware of their system of disposing of goods stolen throughout the Midwest.

It was partly for this reason that underworld representatives from the three cities were to have assembled in St. Louis. The meeting was canceled, however, when St. Louis police arrested four Chicagoans in the \$100-a-day Presidential suite at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel.

Most stolen items, particularly jewelry, furs and coin collections, are "fenced" in the Chicago area. Some items are sent to Kansas City and Dallas. St. Louis is a collection point.

By U.S. Treasury Dept.

When the Lincoln cent made its initial appearance in 1909, it marked a radical departure from accepted styling, introducing as it did for the first time a portrait coin in the regular series. A strong feeling had prevailed against the use of portraits on the coins of the country but public sentiment stemming from the 100th anniversary celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birth proved stronger than the long-standing prejudice.

Change Considered

A change is being considered in the system, it was said, because federal and local authorities had been able to trace the movement of stolen goods.

Lincoln Cent

The only person invited to participate in the formulation of the new design was Victor David Brenner. President Theodore Roosevelt was so impressed with the talents of this outstanding sculptor that Brenner was singled out by the President for the commission.

The splendid likeness of our 16th President on the obverse is an adaptation of a plaque Brenner executed several years prior which had come to the attention of President Roosevelt. In addition to prescribed elements — LIBERTY and the date — the motto IN GOD WE TRUST appeared for the first time on a coin of this denomination. Of interest is the fact that the

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BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED ROLLS

DATE	CENTS	NICKELS
1931-S	3295.00	
1934-P	100.00	
1934-D	425.00	
1935-P	35.00	
1935-D	100.00	
1935-S	175.00	
1936-P	23.00	
1936-D	75.00	
1936-S	95.00	
1937-P	20.00	
1937-D	40.00	
1937-S	70.00	
1938-P	40.00	
1938-D		
1938-S	100.00	
1938-D	120.00	
1939-P	22.00	
1939-D	180.00	
1939-S	39.50	
1940-P	20.00	
1940-D	39.00	
1940-S	23.00	
1941-P	24.00	
1941-D	43.00	
1941-S	36.00	
1942-P		
1942-D	10.00	
1942-S	15.00	
1943-P	12.00	
1943-D	20.00	
1943-S	40.00	
1944-P	8.00	
1944-D	10.00	
1944-S	15.00	
1945-P	11.00	
1945-D	13.00	
1945-S	18.00	
1946-P	7.50	
1946-D	13.00	
1946-S	13.00	
1947-P	21.00	
1947-D	10.00	
1947-S	28.00	
1948-P	14.00	
1948-D	13.00	
1948-S	54.00	
1949-P	19.00	
1949-D	16.00	
1949-S	69.00	
1950-P	11.00	
1950-D	7.50	
1950-S	35.00	
1951-P	20.00	
1951-D	5.00	
1951-S	42.00	
1952-P	28.00	
1952-D	4.00	
1952-S	25.00	
1953-P	9.00	
1953-D	4.00	
1953-S	19.00	
1954-P	28.00	
1954-D	5.50	
1954-S	14.00	
1955-P	5.50	
1955-D	5.00	
1955-S	25.00	
1956-P	4.00	
1956-D	1.25	
1956-S	3.50	
1957-P	3.50	
1957-D	1.25	
1957-S	3.50	
1958-P	1.25	
1958-D	1.25	
1958-S	1.25	
1959-P	1.25	
1959-D	1.00	
1959-S	1.25	
1960-P	1.25	
1960-D	1.00	
1960-S	1.25	
1961-P	1.25	
1961-D	1.00	
1961-S	1.25	
1962-P	1.25	
1962-D	1.00	
1962-S	1.25	
1963-P	1.00	
1963-D	1.00	

WANTED

BU ROLLS — ALL DATES
ROLL SETS —
SILVER DOLLARS
COIN ESTATES
PROOF SETS

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DIMS	QTRS.	HALVES
SELL	SELL	SELL
15.00	35.00	105.00
29.00	90.00	199.00
69.00	145.00	114.00
35.00	59.00	119.00
44.00	60.00	114.00
68.00	129.00	NM
89.00	28.00	170.00
55.00	55.00	130.00
64.00	55.00	NM
385.00	455.00	450.00
99.00	130.00	210.00
475.00	NM	385.00
54.00	42.00	250.00
59.00	38.00	160.00
445.00	125.00	NM
47.00	31.00	65.00
33.00	29.00	170.00
349.00	220.00	155.00
20.00	27.00	60.00
39.00	22.00	32.00
89.00	115.00	145.00
32.00	62.00	215.00
12.00	17.00	25.00
35.00	49.00	89.00
10.00	16.00	35.00
10.00	18.00	20.00
41.00	42.00	65.00
84.00	42.00	165.00
54.00	140.00	NM
38.00	NM	NM
7.50	16.00	72.00
7.50	19.00	NM
7.50	14.00	44.00
10.50	15.00	18.00
35.00	57.00	55.00
7.00	14.00	18.00
8.00	17.00	40.00
7.00	13.50	24.00
8.50	15.00	40.00
6.50	13.50	19.50
10.00	13.50	28.00
6.50	13.50	18.00
7.50	14.00	27.00
6.25	13.00	15.00
6.25	13.00	15.00
6.00	13.00	14.00

BU ROLL SETS

In Tomken Tubes

SELL
LINCOLN MEMORIAL ROLL SET 1959-1964-PD Including Small Dates (14 Rolls) \$335.00
LINCOLN ROLL SET 1941-1964-PDS (No Small Dates) (62 Rolls) \$1025.00
LINCOLN 1c (No Small Dates) 1934-1964- PDS \$2590.00
JEFFERSON NICKELS 1938-1964-PDS (71 Rolls) \$6890.00
JEFFERSON W-T 5c BU Roll Set (11 Rolls) \$1075.00
ROOSEVELT DIMES 1946-1964-PDS (48 Rolls) \$2950.00
FRANKLIN HALVES 1948-1963-PDS 35 Rolls) \$3350.00

GEM PROOF SETS

Buy	Sell	10 Sets	100 Sets
1950 145.00	175.00	1700.00	
1951 86.00	96.00	950.00	
1952 40.00	50.00	490.00	
1953 30.00	40.00	390.00	
1954 23.00	29.00	280.00	
1955 32.00	39.00	380.00	

Buy	Sell	10 Sets	100 Sets
1956 12.00	16.00	1500.00	
1957 7.00	9.00	875.00	
1958 15.00	20.00	1950.00	
1959 7.75	10.00	975.00	
1960 LD 6.50	8.00	775.00	
1960 SD 32.00	40.00	3800.00	
1961 5.00	65.00	595.00	
1962 5.00	65.00	595.00	
1963 5.25	70.00	665.00	
1964 13.00	150.00	1475.00	

BU ROLLS

1960-P&D SD 1c

1960-P Small Date Cents	315.00
1960-D Small Date Cent	12.00
Bags \$1175.00	

WANTED TO BUY

BU ROLLS

CENTS	Pay	DIMS	25.00
1949-P	9.00	1953-S	26.00
1949-D	15.00	1954-S	32.00
1949-S	30.00	1955-S	38.00
1954-S	10.25	1958-P	24.00
1955-S	20.00		
1960-D SD	9.75	1946-S	112.00
1960-P SD	265.00	1947-S	105.00
		1955-D	125.00
		1958-P	46.00
NICKELS		QUARTERS	
1938-S	285.00		
1942-P Ty. 2	200.00		
1942-S	91.00	1948-D	100.00
1943-P	45.00	1951-S	115.00
1943-D	95.00	1952-S	118.00
1943-S	35.00	1953-P	186.00
1944-P	75.00	1954-P	24.00
1944-D	65.00	1954-S	50.00
1944-S	80.00	1955-P	144.00
1945-P	74.00	1957-P	35.00
1945-D	35.00	1958-P	42.00
1945-S	32.00	1959-P	28.00
1948-S	73.00	1960-P	32.00
1949-S	83.00	1961-P	21.00
1950-D	615.00	1962-P	20.00
1951-S	192.00	1963-P	12.25
1954-S	13.50		
1955-P	2.00		
1958-P	17.00		

Please Write

Mints of the U.S.

PHILADELPHIA MINT — authorized by Act of April 2, 1792; first regular coinage, 1793; Mint still in operation.

DENVER MINT — authorized by Act of April 21, 1862; operated as an assay office until 1906; coinage operations commenced 1906; Mint still in operation.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. — authorized by Act of July 3, 1852; first coinage 1854; coinage operations were suspended in March of 1955, but the plant continued to operate as an assay office. Public Law 87-534, passed July 11, 1962, changed the official designation from "Mint" to "Assay Office." Coinage operations are now authorized in San Francisco under authority of the Coinage Act of 1965, approved July 23, 1965.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — authorized by Act of March 3, 1835; coinage operations conducted there from 1838 through May 20, 1861; they were discontinued due to the Civil War and never resumed; the plant was reopened in 1868 as an assay office and these operations ceased June 30, 1913, when the plant was closed.

DAHLONEGA, GA. — authorized by Act of March 3, 1835; coinage suspended in 1861 and never resumed; building passed out of Government possession in 1871.

CARSON CITY, NEV. — authorized by Act of March 3, 1863; coinage operations from 1870 through 1893; operated as an assay office until 1933, when it was closed.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. — authorized by Act of March 3, 1835; first coinage in 1838; operations suspended from 1861 to 1879 but assay functions performed from 1876; coinage resumed in 1879 and continued until 1909; operated as an assay office from 1909 to 1942, when it was closed.

Quadracentennial Malta Proof Sets

New official coins depicting the history of the Order to be minted and issued by the Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem — Knights of Malta. Previous coinage systems of the Order have made significant contributions to the history of Numismatics.

The Order, a sovereign state or principality, began in Jerusalem in 1048, Cyprus 1292, Rhodes 1311, Malta 1530, Russia 1798

and finally in the United States since 1908. For many centuries this religious and military Order of Knighthood maintained diplomatic relations with the nations of Europe. With sovereignty over its territories.

The Grand-Masters of this ancient nation ruled and were recognized as sovereign princes; they appointed ambassadors, signed treaties, minted coins, granted titles of nobility, decorations, medals, passports, etc.

APPROXIMATE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Denomination	1 Zecchino	50 Tari	25 Tari	1 Tari
Diameter	39 mm.	32 mm.	26 mm.	20 mm.
Thickness	3 mm	2.3 mm.	1.8 mm.	1.4 mm.
Weight	26 g.	12.5 g.	6.2 g.	2.5 g.
Metal	Sterling Silver	Cupro-nickel	Cupro-nickel	Nickel-Brass
Quantity	5000	5000	5000	5000
Striking to be executed by the proofing process with mirrored field and frosted relief.				

Hungary to Consider Proof Sets

Hungary is now considering issuing a proof set according to Mr. Csonka Ferenc, director of the mint in Hungary. In the past, Hungary has issued some of the most beautiful coinage ever struck in proof. The Hungary mint does not sell its coins direct to the collector, coins must be purchased from a distributor in Hungary, according to the spokesman from WPNA.

Any serious collector may obtain a complimentary copy of PCC by writing to the secretary, Miss M. Shilling, World Proof Numismatic Association, 1429 Hawthorne St. Pittsburgh, Pa. 15201.

Coins Of The Realm

The Order has authorized and commissioned the striking of 5000 sets of coins for 1965 honoring the Quadracentennial of the Great Siege of Malta. Each of the coins will be individually struck to assure perfect PROOF quality. However, it must be emphasized that by law only 5000 sets may be issued during or bearing the year of 1965. Authorized acceptance of these sets has been requested by His Excellency The Prime Minister of Malta, The Malta National Museum, and the Royal Malta Library.

Edward R. Grove, until recently a Sculptor-Engraver on the staff of the United States Mint, was privately commissioned to design the models for the coins.

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CASHDAN'S COIN COMMENTS

Eliot J. Cashdan

No doubt there have been numerous dissertations relating to the current 'slump' in the coin market, and we are not going to try to give all of the answers right now. There are many reasons for current conditions, although some of them would have no bearing at all under a normal situation.

The slump in the coin market is certainly nothing new. It has happened many times before, and each time it has happened, the market has bounced back stronger than ever after a time. The last time this happened was in the fall of 1960. We recollect that in the spring and summer of 1960 an uncirculated roll of 1950-D nickels would bring an all-time high of \$230.00. That was just five years ago, and most collectors and investors were amazed that this roll of coins had reached such heights. When prices started to decline in the fall of 1960, many of these collectors and investors got scared and started to dispose of their holdings of uncirculated rolls and circulated key coins. We talked to many of them at that time, and the general consensus of opinion among the sellers was that this was the end of the coin business, and that the coin prices would never go up again. Of course everyone did not believe this way, as there were buyers to buy the bargains that the people who were 'running scared' had to offer. We saw the 1950-D nickels drop to \$125.00 per roll before the run was finally over. They just didn't go down any more when they dropped to \$125.00. They remained at this figure for a couple of months, and then gradually started to climb again. In the spring of 1963 they were being sold for from \$400.00 to \$500.00 per roll, and at the ANA convention in Denver, which was held in August of that year, they reached a new high of \$675.00 per roll. They hovered around \$700.00 for a couple of months, and then started to move upward gradually, until a high of \$940.00 was reached in mid 1964. In the fall of 1964, the prices started to decline gradually, and it was possible to buy rolls anywhere between \$800.00 and \$875.00. As the coin market declined even more early in 1965, the price dropped below \$800.00. This kept up until we noted some rolls changing hands at \$625.00 in mid-summer of this year. Of course this was just about \$500.00 more per roll than the coins were five years ago, but many of the same sort of people

were sure at this time that the coin business was coming to an end again. Today if a roll were offered for \$625.00 it would be snapped up immediately, as most people are convinced that the market has finally bottomed out. The uncirculated rolls of 50-D nickels are currently being traded at from \$645.00 to \$660.00 on the various teletype systems between the dealers. Naturally the retail prices are somewhat higher. Of course we just used the 1950-D nickel as an example because most collectors are familiar with this low mintage nickel. We would say that 90% of all of the uncirculated rolls have followed the gyrations of the 1950-D nickel percentage-wise during the current slump. Most of the items that are being traded in

daily on the teletype exchanges seem to have strengthened somewhat during the past few weeks. There seems to be a returning of confidence on the part of the small investor and collector. Of course many of the large ones have been buying right along, as they feel sure that the slump is temporary as the previous ones have proved to be. It seems that after every slump, most issues will gradually climb until they reach new highs. There are some that will not, but this is normal as peoples tastes sometime change in coins as well as in other items.

Many Causes

There are many factors which enter into the present situation, some of them alone, would have no

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NUMISMATIC REVIEW

By F. Scott Otey III

Mark in a new era for PACE, bring in a new beginning plus a new staff, add the revamped views of coin collectors; and the combination is unbeatable. PACE brings to numismatics the news and feature articles desired by this new generation of proud coin intellectuals.

Today's collector demands the finest items he can afford, and he collects to fill his desire for pleasure, for knowledge, and as a hobby. These finer coins can be expensive but price is not a prerequisite. It's condition which adds style, beauty, and distinction to the collection not the price.

To be able to show ones collection to others, to be able to see and admire the collection as put together by ones ownself; this is truly man sized pleasure. This enjoyment is expanded by the many idle hours

one spends looking, preparing displays, or seeking knowledge and information. The finer the coin, the more outstanding the specimen, the more one is encouraged to intensify his efforts to know the history of the minting country, to learn about the emperor on that special crown, or to find out why a country uses war heroes as a symbol on its coinage. The more perfect the specimen the more apparent are the varieties. This stimulating field is relatively new but already there are many collectors with an impressive array of varieties.

A field of prestige and true numismatic beauty is found in the collecting of type coins. Every country has a type set potential, and when the cheaper dates are collected a magnificent collection results. There is style in a date series for sure, pleasure abounds in the assembly of as many die varieties as is possible; put to the uninformed or to the advanced collector alike the grandeur of a type set is inspiring. Each coin represents a period in the history of a nation. Every change points to a period of transition, to a period of majestic acclaim, even to a time of national tragedy. The fact that this history can be seen at a glance is an interesting fact and surely adds to the attraction of the collection.

Each man is attracted differently to numismatics. Regardless of what he collects or in what fashion he collects it, by far the most important thing is that it reflects his own thinking, his own style, his own work.

A mans life is but an assembly of collections, some good, some bad; in each case his happiness is represented by his effort—"This Is Mine, I Did The Very Best I Could."

known. The variations were mostly negligible, but a few attempts have been made to collect all varieties.

Die breaks may add distinction to an old coin, but many collectors object to such imperfections. Thousands of coins were struck after dies started breaking, and as a rule, real die breaks should be fully acceptable. Some are rather rare and actually bring a premium. Die breaks are fine metal ridges or lines caused by running of metals through die cracks.

After installation of steam presses in 1836, die breaks became rather scarce. The general appearance of coins at that time also took on a more refined finish. Many early coins were offstruck, particularly silver dollars, but there is romance and nos-

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Numismatists Can't Agree On Qualities of Variation

By Brad Mills

Proper classification and evaluation of overdates, freaks, die breaks, misstrikes and purely accidental oddities in coins has become increasingly difficult because of the anxiety of some to exploit minor variations that probably should pass unnoticed.

The desire is deep in every serious collector to find a new and overlooked variety or type that really merits recognition, particularly in the early issues, but genuine discoveries come slowly.

How much should an odd or unusual coin vary from the ordinary run to merit recognition as a misstrike or genuine variety? Numismatists argue over this point, and general agreement is out of the question. Freaks and imperfect coins are not unusual, but they are largely recognized for what they really are.

Accidental and unintended variations in coins generally are not recognized as major deviations. In reality only those changes that are deliberate for some good reason seem qualified for immediate acceptance as true varieties.

No two dies are exactly alike and minor differences may be found in any series. A small blob on a nose, an imaginary pipe in the mouth or a slight die break may be interesting, but certainly they are only slight striking defects that were wholly unintended.

Dies broke frequently during our early coinage, and each new die in a given series varied some from its predecessor. All 1794 large cents were supposed to be essentially alike, but at least 65 varieties are



Mr. Brad Mills has been collecting coins for over 35 years, and has a low ANA number to prove it. He is quite well known for his weekly syndicated newspaper column on coins which he started about two years ago. He has also contributed articles several times to the Numismatist, the official publication of the ANA.

Mr. Mills is a past president of the Dallas Coin Club, and nearly every collector in Dallas calls him by his first name. Many of you will remember his appearance on the Art Linkletter House Party TV show in March of 1964 where Mr. Mills was guest speaker — and of course he talked about coins. Mr. Mills has a wealth of numismatic information at his disposal, and his articles are always well written and informative. We are proud to have him as a weekly columnist for PACE.

Lincoln Cent

(CONT. FROM PAGE 1)

Congress passed the Act of March 3, 1865, authorizing the use of this expression on our coins during Lincoln's tenure of office.

A study of three models for the reverse resulted in the approval of a very simple design bearing two wheatheads in memorial style. Between these, in the center of the coin, are the denomination and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, while curving around the upper border is the national motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, which means "One out of Many."

Even though no legislation was required for a new design, approval of the Secretary was necessary to make the change. Franklin MacVeagh gave his approval July 14, 1909, and not quite three weeks later, on August 2nd, the new cent was released to the public.

The original model bore Brenner's name. Prior to issuance, however, the initials VDB were substituted because Mint officials felt the name was too prominent. After the coin was released, many protested that even the initials were conspicuous and detracted from the design. Because the coin was in great de-

mand, and due to the fact that to make a change would have required halting production, the decision was made to eliminate the initials entirely. They were restored in 1918, and are to be found in minute form on the rim, just under the shoulder of Lincoln.

More cents are produced than any other denomination, which makes the Lincoln piece a familiar item on the national scene. In its life span this little bronze coin has weathered two world conflicts, one of which was to change it materially. Metals play a vital part in any war effort. At the time of World War II the cent was composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 percent tin and zinc. These metals were denied the Mint for the duration of the emergency, making it necessary to seek a substitute. After much deliberation, even including consideration of plastics, zinc-coated steel was chosen as the best in a limited range of suitable materials.

Production of this wartime cent was provided for in the Act, approved December 18, 1942, which also set as the expiration date of the authority December 31, 1946. Low-grade carbon steel formed the base, to which a zinc coating .005 inch thick was deposited on each side electrolytically as

a rust preventative. The same size was maintained but the weight was reduced from the standard 48 grains to 42 grains, due to the use of a lighter alloy. Operations commenced February 27, 1943, and by December 31st of that year the three Mints then functioning had put out an almost record-breaking number of cents, with the total reaching 1,093,838,670 pieces. The copper released was enough to meet the combined needs of 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 1243 flying fortresses, 120 field guns and 120 howitzers; or enough for one and one-quarter million shells for our big field guns.

On January 1, 1944, the Mints were able to adopt a modified alloy, the supply being derived from expended shell casings which when melted furnished a composition similar to the original but with only a faint trace of tin; the 6 grains dropped from the total weight was restored.

On February 12, 1959, a revised reverse was introduced as a part of the 150th anniversary celebration of the Great Emancipator's birth. No formal competition was held. Frank Gasparro, then Assistant Engraver at the Mint in Philadelphia, prepared the winning entry, selected from a group of 23 models the engraving staff at the Mint had been asked to present for consideration. Again, only the Treasury Secretary's approval was necessary to make the change because the design had been in force for more than the required 25 years.

The imposing marble Lincoln Memorial in the Nation's Capital provides the central motif; the legends E PLURIBUS UNUM and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA form the rest of the design, together with the denomination. Mr. Gasparro's initials, FG, appear on the right, near the shrubbery.

The composition of our smallest coin was changed once more in 1962. Mint officials felt that deletion of the tin content would have no adverse effect upon the wearing qualities of the coin, whereas, the manufacturing advantages to be gained with the alloy stabilized at 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent zinc would be of much benefit. Congressional authority for this modification is con-

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WORLD COIN CRINKLES

New Zealand, which will change to decimal currency in mid-1967, has ordered 200 million new coins from the royal mint in London. Most common of the new coins will be the cent, of which 120 million will be produced. Other denominations will be 5, 10, 20 and 50c.

South Africa's new coins are issued in pairs — one with inscriptions in English and the other in Afrikaans. The obverse shows Jan van Riebeeck, considered the founder of white settlement in 1652.

Venezuela, having found that it costs the government 4.8 bolivares to mint 5 bolivar coins, plans to issue a special 5 bolivar note in 1967 to mark the 400th anniversary of the founding of Caracas. The coun-

New Zealand

(CONT. FROM PAGE 1)

\$3.00 (U.S.), \$3.25 (Canadian).

3. 100,000 Ordinary Run Sets. These coins will be above the average quality of uncirculated coins due to shorter runs and sealing at the Mint.

The coins will be individually sealed at the Royal Mint in 8-partition pliofilm envelopes. The eighth partition will contain a colored seal indicating the grade of the set. Each envelope will be contained in an attractive folder giving information on New Zealand coinage and on the coming change-over to decimal currency.

try has ordered 50 million 5 centimos coins from Spain.

CANADIAN PROOF-LIKE SETS & \$1

Date	1 Set	10 Sets	P.-L. Dols.	10 Dols.
1961	20.00	190.00	10.50	100.00
1962	13.25	130.00	8.25	80.00
1963	8.00	77.50	6.60	65.00
1964	7.00	67.50	5.00	49.00
1965	5.00	4.50	3.75	37.00

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PACE

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ON ACQUIRING

PACE

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1901-1902-1903-1904	\$4.00	\$6.00
1905-1906-1907	\$4.00	\$6.00
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1909s	\$190.00	\$240.00

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Lincoln Cent

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tained in the Act. of September 5, 1962.

Victor David Brenner was born in Shavli, Russia, in 1871. His youth was spent in a cultural and creative atmosphere as he worked at home with his father, learning the rudiments of his profession.

Brenner grew to manhood with an insatiable thirst for knowledge that let him to the art centers of Europe and the United States for study under men widely known for their accomplishments — Rodin, Charpentier, Peuch, Verlet, —Dubois. In the interim he worked at his craft to earn money for more study.

Brenner's talents took him to the pinnacle of his profession and through his death in 1924 there was lost a dedicated and sensitive man whose works will always be remembered the world over.

Brenner was a member of the National Sculpture Society; the Architectural League of New York; the American Numismatic Society. His work is represented in the Paris Mint; the Luxembourg Museum; the Munich Glyptothek; the Vienna Numismatic Society; the Metropolitan Museum in New York; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; and the American Numismatic Society in New York City.

Frank Gasparro's career with the Mint began in 1942 when he joined the staff in his native Philadelphia as a junior engraver, following approximately 19 years of study and research in sculpture and painting both in the United States and abroad. He was appointed Chief Sculptor and Engraver in 1965. Gasparro's work has included portraiture, low and high relief medals and insignia designing. In addition to the numerous medals to his credit, and the Lincoln cent reverse, is the handsome reverse of the Kennedy half dollar. He has also worked with foreign coinage.

Between 1924 and 1929, while still in his teens, Gasparro had the unique experience of studying under Giuseppe Donato who had, in the first decade of the 20th Century, served renowned sculptor, Rodin. He also worked under Charles Grafly, Walker Hancock and Albert Laessle. Two Cresson scholarships made possible valuable months of art research abroad. He launched his career as a freelance sculptor in 1932, working primarily in statuary art and commercial plaster models.

Mr. Gasparro is currently a member of the fellowship board of directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; the Society of Medallists and the French Society of the Medal.

Cashdan

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bearing at all but the combination of events that occurred had a depressing action on the coin market. To our way of thinking, the first step was the release of the thousands of bags of silver dollars of definite numismatic value in the fall of 1962 and again in the fall of 1963. All the publicity attending this release of hitherto scarce coins made most individuals in the United States who could read their daily paper coin conscious. The next step in the chain was the decision to withdraw the silver certificates from circulation and issue Federal Reserve notes in their stead. Now this tended to make people silver conscious too. Lifting the ceiling on the price of silver added to the situation. All of the preceeding was good for the coin market at the time. Of course the prices of some of the formerly rare silver dollars crashed, but so many new collectors started collecting silver dollars now that the prices were finally within their reach, that the silver dollar market on the whole was very healthy, and although many prices came down as new dates were released by the Treasury, more prices went up than down due to the great demand for silver dollars.

Death of Prices

Nobody thought of it at the time, but the tragedy of the untimely death of President Kennedy also had quite a bearing on the coin market. We do not question the motives of the Congressmen who enacted special legislation to make the Kennedy half dollar possible, as we felt at the time that there should be a United States coin with the bust of Kennedy. As a matter of fact, the day after his death we wrote a letter to President Johnson suggesting this. We suggested that the Washington quarter and the Jefferson nickle were both eligible for a change as the design on both had been in effect for over 25 years as required by law. In our opinion, had our sugges-

tion been followed, we would have avoided quite a turmoil. The legislation which was enacted to create the Kennedy half dollar made the Franklin half dollar become a sought after collectors item almost overnight. It became a short set, only 35 coins from 1948 through 1963, and every coin collector seemed to want to put a set of them together right at the same time. Within a few short weeks the prices of Franklin halves more than tripled in uncirculated rolls and sets and the prices of the key circulated single coins seemed to skyrocket for a while. Even people who never collected coins wanted to get on the bandwagon and get a set of Franklins together in the hopes that someday they would be worth quite a bit of money. This actually caused a temporary shortage of half dollars in many sections of the country. Along with this the Treasury Department released many news items to the press mentioning the 'shortage' of coins. You must realize however, that there was actually no nationwide shortage of any denominating of coin at this time. What was short in one section, was usually long in another, and so on. The whole problem was one of manufacturing and distribution. Of course there were no half dollars being distributed the first few months of 1964 because of the Treasury Department's decision to mint enough Kennedy half dollars so that they could be distributed all over the country at the same time. Human nature being what

Caesarea City Medal Issued by IGC&M Corp.

CAESAREA, sixth in a series of coin-medals featuring historical cities in Israel, has recently been issued by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation.

The coin-medals honors Caesarea which stands midway between Tel Aviv

ish revolt against Rome in 66 C. E. When Judaea was finally relinquished, Jews once more settled in Caesarea. Until the Arab conquest in 639 C. E., the city continued to thrive as an important port and as a center of both Christian and Jewish erudition. However, after the conquest, the city fell into decay. Although the briefly triumphant Crusaders fortified it again, Caesarea changed



and Haifa. On the site of a sea-side town called Strato's Tower, which was in much decay, Herod the Great built a monumental city in honor of his Emperor, Caesar Augustus. The Roman procurators of Judaea chose to live there, and many Jews were attracted to the metropolis. Caesarea, in the aftermath of communal rioting, was the center of the Jew-

hands often and ruinously in the long conflict of Christian and Saracen. The final Moslem victory saw it abandoned.

The obverse of the coin, designed by Mordechai Gumpel, is a stylized impression of the city: A Roman arch with the sea beneath. Below, a capital from a fifth century synagogue featuring the seven-

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it is, the more the newspapers played up the stories of coin 'shortages,' the more people began to collect coins and some actually began to hoard coins the same way they hoarded coffee and sugar during the war. Everyone in the country awaited the release of the Kennedy half dollars, many because they sincerely admired Presi-

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"S" MINT CENTS

MIXED DATE ROLLS

1940S to 54S, No. 43 or 49S

1 Roll \$.80
5 Rolls \$3.90
10 Rolls 7.50

Post. 10c per roll

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B. UNCIRCULATED

	1c	5c	10c	25c	50c
1916S	12.50				
1930P	3.00	18.50			
1930D	6.00	N.M.	N.M.	N.M.	
1932P		N.M.	N.M.	10.00	N.M.
1935P	2.00	4.00	3.50	9.50	10.00
1935D	2.50	10.00	25.00	50.00	35.00
1935S	4.65	6.25	8.00	44.00	52.00
1936P	1.00	3.50	2.50	8.00	8.00
1936D	1.60	3.50	16.50	217.50	15.00
1936S	2.50	3.60	10.00	45.00	34.00
1937P	1.00	4.20	2.50	8.00	9.50
1937D	1.20	3.50	5.00	12.00	52.50
1937S	1.50	4.75	5.00	70.00	39.00
1938P	1.20	3.10	2.50	52.50	25.00
1938D	3.20	5.75	10.00	N.M.	185.00
1938S	3.20	8.25	6.50	32.50	N.M.
1939P	1.00	1.50	2.50	8.00	10.00
1939D	5.25	47.50	2.50	9.25	10.00
1939S	1.20	16.00	8.25	38.50	20.00
1940P	1.00	1.00	2.00	8.50	5.85
1940D	1.25	1.35	1.75	44.00	N.M.
1940S	.75	2.00	1.75	7.00	12.50
1941P	.75	.75	1.25	2.50	8.50
1941D	1.35	1.00	2.80	5.25	12.50
1941S	1.20	1.60	2.00	7.50	30.00
1942P	.40	1.00	1.20	2.75	5.25
1942D	.45	13.50	1.50	4.00	12.50
1942S	4.50	3.20	3.00	21.50	12.50
1943P	.40	2.00	1.15	1.25	5.28
1943D	.50	4.00	1.20	3.40	10.50
1943S	1.00	1.25	1.40	6.00	14.00
1944P	.25	2.80	1.00	1.10	5.25
1944D	.25	2.30	.95	3.00	5.50
1944S	.45	3.00	.95	2.90	6.25
1945P	.35	2.80	1.25	.95	5.25
1945D	.35	1.40	1.00	2.70	5.25
1945S	.55	1.30	.95	1.90	6.25
1946P	.25	.50	.50	1.10	6.25
1946D	.40	1.20	.85	2.60	11.50
1946S	.30	1.75	1.65	4.50	6.50
1947P	.70	.40	.80	1.85	7.25
1947D	.30	.80	1.00	1.95	7.00
1947S	.75	1.70	1.75	4.50	N.M.
1948P	.40	.45	2.25	.90	10.00
1948D	.40	1.10	1.40	1.70	6.50
1948S	1.65	2.70	1.50	1.70	N.M.
1949P	.50	1.10	8.95	14.00	26.00
1949D	.58	1.25	2.40	4.00	11.00
1949S	2.10	3.00	11.00	N.M.	22.50
1950P	.30	3.70	1.50	1.25	15.00
1950D	.25	18.50	1.50	1.35	9.50
1950S	.90	N.M.	11.00	3.80	N.M.
1951S	1.20	5.00	9.25	7.00	10.00



F. Gasparro

HALF CENTS		THREE CENT (NICKEL)	
1835 1/2 cent unc.	47.50	1884 3 cents proof	60.00
LARGE CENTS		THREE CENT (SILVER)	
1852 1 cent unc.	38.50	1853 3c unc.	22.50
1853 1 cent abt. unc.	16.50	NICKELS	
SMALL CENTS		1883 no cents B. unc.	6.00
1857 1c Gem B. unc.		1889 5 cents proof	60.00
with slight mint flaw		1905 5 cents proof	54.50
in metal	91.50	DIMES	
1859 1 cent unc.	70.00	1914 10 cents B. unc.	17.50
1864 1 cent copper nickel		HALF DOLLAR COMM.	
ex. f plus	37.50	1936S Bay Bridge B.	
1873 1 cent v. fine	19.50	unc.	26.50
1884 1 cent proof	77.50	1925 Lexington B. unc.	17.50
1885 1 cent ex. fine plus	18.50	1923S Monroe Doctrine	
1897 1 cent B. unc.	19.00	B. unc.	15.00
1901 1 cent B. unc.	9.50	1926 Oregon Trail B.	
1902 1 cent B. unc.	9.50	unc.	15.00
1903 1 cent B. unc.	9.50	1935S San Diego B. unc.	17.50
1903 1 cent Abt. unc.	5.00	1926 Sesquicentennial	
1904 1 cent B. unc.	9.50	B. unc.	17.50
1905 1 cent B. unc.	9.50	1925 St. Mount. B. unc.	6.00
1906 1 cent B. unc.	9.50	1946D B. T. Washington	
1906 1 cent Abt. unc.	5.00	B. unc.	3.50
1907 1 cent B. unc.	9.50	1951 Washington Carver	
1907 1 cent A. unc.	5.00	B. unc.	3.50
1908 1 cent B. unc.	13.50	SILVER DOLLARS	
1909 1 cent B. unc.	15.00	1860D \$1 B. unc.	\$65.00
1909S 1 cent Lincoln, ex.		1884 \$1 proof (a very	
fine plus	47.50	few microscopic marks	
1941 1 cent proof	8.00	but still a very well	
TWO CENTS		preserved coin	135.00
1864 2 cent B. unc.	21.50		

Less than 5% of the coins are cleaned and all are conservatively graded. Three day return privileges on all coins. Texas residents please add 2% sales tax.

Since I have started school, my coin activities have been cut down considerably, but will still make all shows possible. See you at one of them.

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The Famous Konstantine Ruble



HANS M. F. SCHULMAN OF 545 FIFTH AVENUE
New York 17, N. Y., will sell the most valuable silver crown in the world on Saturday, November 20, 1965, at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, during the Second Convention of the Allied Numismatists of Greater New York, Inc.

This is part of a collection of world silver dollars from the Arlow collection and others; almost 500 foreign gold rarities; ancient coins; a collection of foreign proof sets; rarities from Canada and minor coins and odd and curious money.

THE FAMOUS & AUTHENTIC KONSTANTINE RUBLE

Czar Konstantine, whose reign should have started in 1825, renounced the throne in favor of his younger brother, Nicolas I.

Konstantine Pavlovitch was born in St. Petersburg on May 8, 1779 and died in Vitesbk in 1831. He was a younger brother of Czar Alexander I. He served under General Suvorov in Italy and took part in the battle of Austerlitz in 1805; also joined in the campaign 1812-1814 at the side of the Czar and became commander in chief in Poland where he married Countess Johanna Grudzinska, a Polish countess after his divorce from Princess Juliana of Saxe-Coburg. Already in 1822 he renounced his right to the throne of Russia (January 26), but it was not known until the 12th of December, 1825 that he had made this statement.

Alexander I died November 27, 1825, in Taganrog and it was during the confusion between November 27 and December 12 that the Petersburg mint prepared dies for the coinage of the supposedly new Czar Constantine, or Konstantine as mostly written.

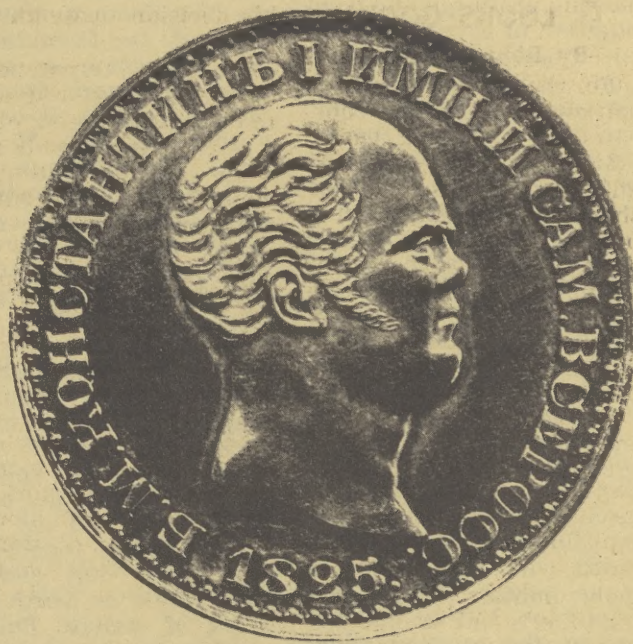
Kankrin, the Minister of Finance, knew of certain uncertainties around the succession, but felt that he should go ahead with the coinage.

We publish herewith an enlargement of the famous ruble and a picture in actual size:



Подлинный рубль Константина.
Authentic Constantine rouble

Our coin is THE PRINCE ALEXANDER OF HESSEN specimen and is consigned to us by the purchaser at the 1964 Lucerne Sale.



Поддельный рубль Трубецкого.
The counterfeit — Trubetskoi rouble

To acquaint collectors with the existence of the counterfeit Konstantine rubles, we publish herewith an enlarged photo of the infamous counterfeits by Trubetskoi.

The following is from the great numismatist J. G. Spasskii, attached to the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad and copy from his English summary to his Russian booklet published in 1964 on the subject of the "Konstantine ruble" alone. We quote with his permission Page 92.

Since 1797, i. e. during over two decades, the Russian coins were usually issued without emperor's portraits, and although the medallists of the Petersburg Mint repeatedly presented samples of portrait coins with the effigies of Paul I, Alexander I, and later of Nicholas I, these samples have never been sanctioned (the portrait coins appeared only after 18886). An attempt of 1825 to strike the coin with the portrait of the emperor Constantine was especially inopportune and also failed.

As Constantine became extremely unpopular among the members of the czarist family, the minister for finance, fearing eventual unpleasant consequences of his undertaking, ordered to cover up all the traces of the work done. Already by the 19th of December a sealed box containing three pairs of dies (one completed and tested in work, two unfinished) and 19 tin imprints of the dies, another sealed packet contained the drawings by the medallist J. Reichel and report of the Chief of the Mint E. Ellers were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance to be stowed in the secret archives, where they were buried until 1879. At the same time (1825) the archives received five pattern coins.

J. Reichel, the designer

of the coin and dies, being a connoisseur and owner of a rich numismatic collection (afterwards acquired by the Hermitage) managed to strike a specimen of the coin for himself after the works had been stopped. This coin distinguished from the others by a smooth edge, as Reichel had no milling-ring at his disposal. Thus, it appeared that there were issued not five but six pattern coins, one of them devoid of the lettered edge.

In spite of all precautions to keep secret the story about a mysterious coin it leaked into the milieu of the St. Petersburg collectors. In order to avoid any undesirable requests the minister for finance E. F. Kankrin set a rumor that three coins had been delivered to Constantine in Warsaw and the rest of the coins and dies were destroyed. The version was more suitable for the purpose as five years later Constantine's residence, the Belvedere Palace in Warsaw, was assaulted during the uprising; and he himself died the next year (1831). J. Reichel, in agreement with Kankrin with whom he was on friendly terms, presented himself as a sole initiator of the Constantine rouble coinage.

In the 40ies — 50ies of the XIXth century the coin from the J. Reichel collection passed to the known collector general T. F. Schubert, who published it abroad in 1857 after the death of Nicholas I. Schubert used the opportunity for claiming his specimen to be one of the coins which had been sent to Warsaw, the more so the "dramatis personae" (CONT. ON PAGE 14)

U.S. Mint Facts

The Act of April 2, 1792, which provided for gold, silver and copper coinage, also created the first U. S. Mint in the City of Philadelphia, then the Nation's capital. President Washington placed the operation under the supervision of the Secretary of State where it remained until 1799, when the Mint became an independent agency reporting directly to the President. Subsequently legislation set up branch mints and assay offices and fixed public depository functions upon such establishments. The Coinage Act of 1873 put all mint and assay office activities under the newly-organized Bureau of the Mint in the Department of the Treasury.

The Bureau of the Mint manufactures and distributes all domestic coins; safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals; acquires gold and silver bullion. Other activities concern the refining of gold and silver; coinage for foreign governments; the manufacture of medals for the armed services and others; the manufacture of coinage

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B.U. Silver Dollars

BU \$1.00 Rolls			
1879-S	\$30.00	1886-P	27.50
1879-O	80.00	1887-P	27.50
1878-S	37.50	1888-O	8.00
1880-S	29.00	1888-P	29.00
1881-S	27.50	1898-O	45.00
1881-O	38.00	1899-O	30.00
1882-S	29.00	1900-O	31.00
1882-O	38.00	1901-O	30.00
1883-O	27.50	1902-O	30.00
1884-O	27.50	1904-O	42.00
1885-O	27.50	1922-P	27.50
1885-P	29.00	1923-P	27.50

Special 1899-P \$425.00

Toughies . . . But Cheap

BU \$1 ROLLS			
1878/7	\$67.50	90-S	185.00
1878-CC	\$165	91-S	225.00
79-P	40.00	93-P	950.00
1880-O-P	45.00	96-P	55.00
1881-P	70.00	97-P	85.00
1882-P	35.00	98-P	65.00
83-P	35.00	00-P	36.00
84-P	35.00	02-P	110.00
85-S	195.00	03-O	500.00
86-S	700.00	04-P	275.00
87-S	295.00	1-P	29.00
89-P	35.00	21-S&D	125.00
89-S	900.00	24-P	55.00
90-P	65.00	25-P	55.00

Special 1927-S \$900.00

SINGLES \$47.50

B.U. Silver Dollar Bags			
1879-S	\$1500.00	1888-P	1450.00
1879-O	4000.00	1888-O	1895.00
1881-S	1350.00	1898-O	2200.00
1881-O	1895.00	1899-O	1450.00
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CONT. FROM PAGE 3

talgia in these slight errors.

Some accidental variations are so pronounced that they have found acceptance in catalogs and coin collections everywhere. Dozens of smaller deviations are passed off as minor mechanical oddities. Frequently efforts to force recognition of certain slight variations are tinged with promotional aspects.

Lincoln cents were struck only at the Denver mint in 1922, yet we supposedly have with us a 1922 "plain" (no mint mark) cent. In almost every case the mint mark shows very dimly, yet the cent is priced highly by many collectors.

Supposedly one of the dies filled and the "D" was obscured. It still is a mystery to many serious collectors that such a coin can be accepted as a legitimate variation. The coin was not listed separately for several years.

The 1938-D 3-legged Buffalo had a rather hard time gaining official recognition as a true variety. It finally made the catalogs and has become an expensive coin because of a mint oversight. A die apparently became clogged and the buffalo appears to have only three legs. Because of this unusual oddity the coin is rather popular.

The 1955 double die Lincoln cent is another classic example of a purely accidental variation to find acceptance in catalogs. It came about when the die jiggled in the striking and gave the obverse lettering a double impression. This cent is a popular one but not an intended variation in any respect.

The promotion exploitation and final acceptance of the 1960 Small Date Lincoln cent reflects the frenzy and hysteria that has accompanied numismatics during the last few years.

The true reason for enlarging the date slightly after the initial 1960 coinage has not been announced, but it is believed to have been done to strengthen the date area and to prevent clogging.

The date enlargement was made at both mints. Such a date change would have gone virtually unnoticed 50 years ago, but we are now living in a much more exciting numismatic age than before. The smaller date 1960 Lincoln cents finally have received full acceptance as a distinct variation in both proofs and regular coinage.

Dozens of minor variations are pushing for recognition, but only a few will achieve real stature. Many so-called overdates and over-mint marks probably are mere happenstances. A slight blob of metal on a date or mint

Ronny's Reckoning

IT LOOKS GOOD!

By Ronny Runner

For the last year the coin market has been slow compared to preceding years. Collectors coins, type coins, and good singles have not shown any weakness during the slump; the trends at the last several coin conventions that I have attended show collectors coins very strong (and harder to obtain than ever before).

Collectors seem to want the choicest specimen they are able to obtain. Proof and uncirculated singles are in great demand, not only the early and rare dates but later items in gem condition. Proof walking Liberty half dollars and proof Mercury dimes are strong and due for a price rise. For the type collectors, early copper and all early bust coins have become very difficult to obtain in the higher grades, especially gems. Even though our new 1966, 19th edition of Yeoman's Red Book has a substantial price rise in most series, the ardent collector finds many pieces that cannot be had at even near catalogue value.

Enhancing any collection is the beautiful gold type set. The toughies to find are the one dollar type 2 and the three dollar pieces. Recent auction records show these pieces hammered down at a great premium over their catalogue values.

Despite the high mintage, I expect proof Kennedy half dollars to move well. This will be a one year type coin and is priced so that all collectors can obtain it in proof for their sets.

Date set series also seem to be on the move, with walking Liberty half dollars leading the pack. Key dates such as the 1921P and D; 1916S, and the 1938D are becoming harder to obtain regardless of condition. All early dates in higher grades are selling very well. Indian cents in nice condition are holding their own and will continue to do so as a nice set of Indian cents is difficult to assemble. The overlooked B.U. set of Roosevelt dime is a real buy at today's prices. Gem sets of Washington quarters continue to move out well, and you now see early common

mark does not make it a true variation.

Freak coins are those that are badly misstruck in some manner. They may be off center, doubly struck in some areas, damaged, blank on one or both sides, or struck on wrong planchets. They make interesting additions to a collection.

Lucky Penny Worth More Than Weight

It was lucky for George Webster that he weighed his decision to weigh himself.

Webster, a dispatcher for a cab company, was about to put what he thought was a penny in a sidewalk scale when he noticed that the coin was slightly smaller than an ordinary penny.

The coin was a \$2.50 1856 gold piece. He put it back in his pocket.

Webster said dealers valued the coin at up to \$3,000.

dates of this series in extra fine and better bringing good sound premiums. Lincoln cents remain slow, although many collectors are lacking the keys and semi-keys to fill out their sets.

I have noticed on the teletype systems many dealers offering to buy B.U. bags of Kennedy half dollars. Even with the tremendous mintage I see very few in circulation and find them hard to buy. One prominent Dallas, Texas, dealer has really been after the Philadelphia mint Kennedy's. Its surprising to me it took him several weeks to get a quantity. Further, many other dealers around the country have not been able to fill their needs of Philadelphia or Denver minted halves. Other rolls that have shown strength are mostly in the silver coins. Halves, quarters, dimes and the vanishing silver dollar (even in circulated condition), have a "price-rise" outlook at this time.

The hottest proof set is

Half Blank Coin

In a safe deposit box in an Oxnard, Calif. bank is a Kennedy half-dollar which has one side blank.

Mrs. Paula Nunn, wife of a civilian mathematician for the Center for Naval Analysis, rented the safe deposit box for \$5 when she discovered the 50-cent piece without the Presidential seal.

Just before leaving Arlington, Va., when her husband was transferred from Washington, D.C., to Point Mugu, Mrs. Nunn was handed the coin in change at the Commonwealth National Bank.

Mrs. Nunn has no idea of the value of the coin but is taking no chances while she consults collectors to find out.

the 1964. I have seen a large demand for this set both with dealers and collectors. There will be a gradual price rise in this set until the "sandwich" coins are released and then look-out! For speculation in today's market you cannot beat a any date proof set. The market trends lean toward fine quality items.

To sum up, I advise collectors to get hard after the coins they need. The choice and better pieces are disappearing fast. Increasing demand will certainly drive prices way up. Speculators had best complete their investment portfolios as quickly as possible. The first of the year (tentative date of release on the new clad coins) should see a very sharp rise in our dynamic coin market.

Two Dealers Form Auction

Twin City Coin Auctions has been formed by two dealers from Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of encouraging coin collecting and investing in the upper midwest. The auction location selected is the Thunderbird Motel on U. S. Freeway 494 and 24th Avenue South, Bloomington, Minnesota. This is midway between the two cities and only a short distance from the International Airport and the Twins Metropolitan Stadium.

Auctions will be held at 8 p. m. every second and fourth Wednesday and are sponsored by Howard Hauser of Hauser's Coin and Stamp Shop, Minneapolis, and Dick Rudolf, Twin City Stamp and Coin Shop, St. Paul. Mr. Rudolf and Mr. Hauser will offer many choice items acquired at their stores and from travels at these sales. Lots are solicited from interested collectors for auction at nominal commission rates. Second and fourth Wednesdays were selected because the first and third Wednesdays are Twin City coin meetings and this, it is hoped, will make Wednesday night a must on the collector's calendar. Everyone is invited and admission is free.

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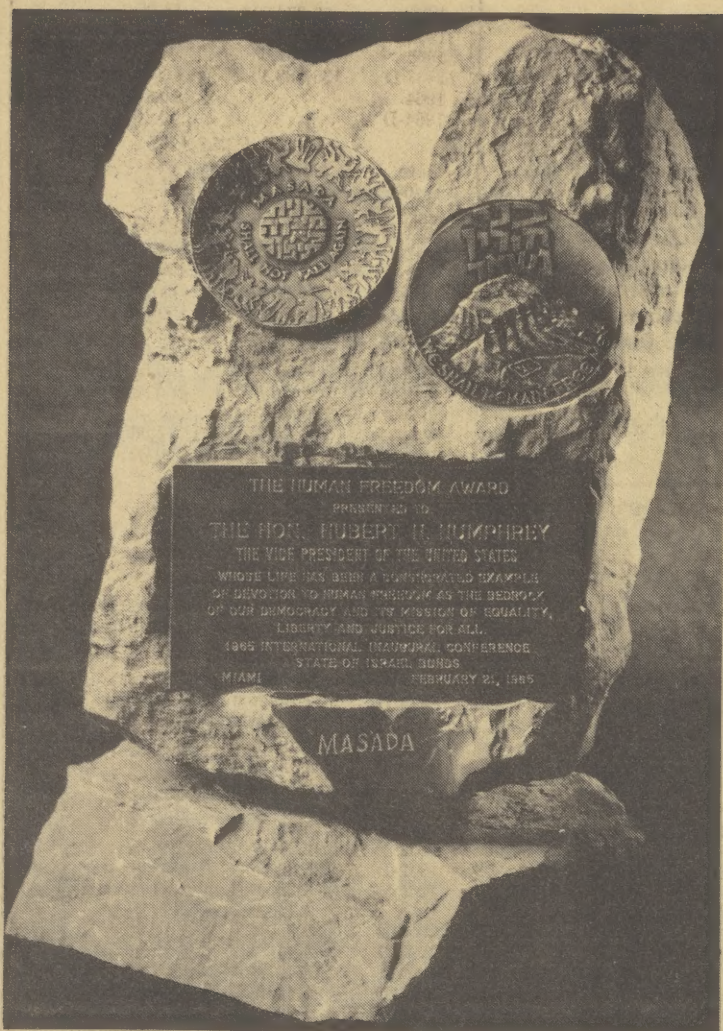
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DAV. 60 1884 5 Leva V.F.	5.00	5 mark V.F.	7.00	Y22 1 Sol very close to Unc.	3.00	1957	145.00
Fine 1894	6.00	HUNGARY		*V.F.	3.00	CYPRUS	
Y40-45 1930-34-37 100 Leva V.F. ea.	3.50	Y 67-68-69-5 forint Alexander Petoeft 1948 UNC.		Y 24 1933 10 Zoitych E.F.	7.50	2000 minted 1955	55.00
CEYLON		10 forint Stephen Szechenyi 1948 UNC.)	23.00	PORTUGAL		FRANCE	
Y41 1957 5 Rupees EF.	4.00	20 forint Michael Tancsics 1948 Unc.)	1848	Y 62 20 escudos 1953 XF	3.50	1965 Proof Like includes the 10 Fr in original pack as issued by Govt.	11.75
*CHINA		COMM. ISSUES CENTENARY OF REVOLUTION		Y47 1 escudos 1910 XF	6.75	GERMANY	
1919-1921 Dollar Y 19A E.F.	3.50	Y 77-78-79-set of 1956 Comm. is. sues	25.00	Y51 1 escudos 1915-16 XF	6.00	1965 in orig. pack as issued by govt.	9.50
CURACAO		Hungarian National Museum-10 Forint		Y24 1000 reis 1899 XF	8.00	GUERNSEY	
Y 10 1944 2½ GULDEN UNC.	7.50	Szechenyi Bridge, Budapest-20 Forint		D260 400 reis 1802-16 XF	9.00	1956 1,050 minted	55.00
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10th ANNIVARSERY SLOVAK UPRISING-1944-1954		ISRAEL		DAV. 760-1824 Taler V.F.	7.50	1957 1,050 minted, Double set	55.00
Y-53 10 KORUN UNC.	6.00	½ lb. cop. nic. (half shekel) UNC	3.25	DAV. 764-1839 Mining-Taler V.F.	6.00	NEW ZEALAND	
Y-54 25 KORUN UNC.	9.00	*ITALY		DAV. 778-1861 Taler Marriage A.U.	5.75	7000 minted 1953	85.00
Y-55 10 KORUN 10th Anniversary Liberation from Nazis UNC.	7.50	DAV. 140-Vittorio Emanuele E.F.	7.50	DAV. 781-1862 Mining Taler E.F.	6.00	SIERRA-LEONE	
DENMARK		LUXEMBURG		DAV. 787-1888 5 Marks V.F.	20.00	10,000 minted	25.00
1964 5 Kroner UNC.	3.00	Y 38 GRAND-DUCHE 1963 100 Francs U	4.00	Y 134 ROUBLE UNC.	1.75	VATICAN	
1964 Wedding 5 Kroner UNC.	3.00	Y 35 JOHN THE BLIND 1946 U. GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE 1963 100 Fr. U	11.50	SAXONY		1958 500 Lire	6.50
EGYPT		SILVER DUCHESS 1963 250 Fr. U	11.50	DAV. 902-1902 DEATH OF KINGS 5 Mark UNC.	24.00	1965 UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA	
50 PIASTRES BU	6.00	PATINA DUCHESS 1963 250 Fr. U	11.50	*DAV. 906-1909 5 Mark Universitat Leipzig A.U. (50,000 minted) UNC.	28.50	Commemorating the 600th anniversary of the University of Vienna. This set contains:	
Y 99 EVACUATION Suez Canal 50 PIASTRES V.F.	9.00	MEXICO		*SAUDI ARABIA		50 Schilling "University Wien" commemoration	
Y 98 commemorating Suez Canal 25 PIASTRES V.F.	4.00	1898 1 Peso UNC.	6.50	Y14-1 Ryal 1928 V.F.	13.00	25 Schilling Commemorative	
*ENGLAND		RARE 1893 8 Reales UNC.	12.50	SOUTH AFRICA		10 Schilling Wachau girl	
1897 Fine Crown	35.00	MORROCCO		1960 Proof Like	12.50	5 Schilling Lipzanner horses	
FINLAND		Y33 1 RIAL 1913 AU	7.00	1961 Proof Like	10.00	These are all proof silver coins. This set comes in a deluxe leather case, together with colored booklet. The number of these proof sets is limited to 100,000 sets, each set to be consecutively numbered \$13.95	
Y 52 500 MARKKAD 1952 UNC.	4.00	Y25 1 RIAL 1908-1912 UNC.	8.00	SWITZERLAND			
*FRENCH INDO CHINA				1965 5 FR. UNC.	3.00		
Y 13-1 Piastre 1897 V.F.	6.00			Y56 5 Francs 1963 Red Cross in box UNC.	3.25		

V.P. Receives Medal



The First Human Freedom Award, as shown, was presented to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey by Abraham Feinberg, President of the Israel Bond Organization, at the International Conference for Israel Bonds in Miami.

The award consists of a bronze medallion mounted on a stone from the ancient fortress of Masada in Israel, the last Jewish stronghold to fall in the Roman conquest of Judaea 1900 years ago.

The award bears an inscription to the Vice President, "whose life has been a consecrated example of devotion to human freedom as the bedrock of our democracy and its mission of equality, liberty, and justice for all."

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Whitman Publishes 23rd Annual 'Blue Book' Of U. S. Coins

The 1966 edition of "A Handbook of United States Coins," the nation's most authoritative reference on wholesale values of American coins, has been released by Whitman Publishing Company, Racine, Wis.

This annual volume, known as the "Blue Book," reports average buying prices of United States

coins used by numismatic dealers throughout the nation.

It is designed to provide basic information on coin collecting for the beginning hobbyist, plus for the more advanced collector.

Included are illustrations showing locations of mint marks and other distinguishing characteristics; information on how to preserve and handle coins; guide notes for grading coins; and an explanation

of the terminology of coin collecting.

CONT. ON PAGE 12

U.S. PROOF SETS

Mintsealed	(1) Sell	(10) Buy*
1955	\$39.75	\$395.00
1956	15.65	152.50
1957	8.95	87.00
1958	19.30	190.00
1959	10.20	99.50
1960	8.60	83.25
1960-SM-DT	39.75	395.00
1961-62	6.10	60.00
1963	7.00	68.00
1964	14.80	146.00
1965		12.00

1936 thru 1954, prices for a stamp

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Inches

1	\$ 3.00
2	6.00
3	9.60
4	12.00
5	14.40
6	16.80
7	19.20
8	21.60
9	24.00
10	26.40
11	28.80
12	31.20
13	33.60
14	36.00
15	38.40
16	40.80
17	43.20
18	45.60
19	48.00
20	50.40
21	52.80
22	55.20
23	57.60
24	60.00
25	62.40
26	64.80
27	67.20

Inches

28	\$ 69.60
29	70.80
30	72.00
31	73.20
32	74.40
33	75.60
34	76.80
35	78.00
36	79.20
37	80.40
38	81.60
39	82.80
40	84.00
41	85.20
42	86.40
43	87.60
44	88.80
45	90.00
46	91.20
47	92.40
48	93.60
49	94.80
50	96.00
51	97.20
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CENTS

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask
1934	219,080,000	75.00	76.50
1934-D	28,446,000	300.00	340.00
1935	245,388,000	32.50	34.50
1935-D	47,000,000	64.00	67.50
1935-S	38,702,000	130.00	150.00
1936	309,637,569	17.00	19.00
1936-D	40,620,000	52.50	57.25
1936-S	29,130,000	65.00	70.00
1937	309,179,320	18.00	19.00
1937-D	50,430,000	35.00	37.00
1937-S	34,500,000	60.00	65.00
1938	156,696,734	35.00	37.00
1938-D	20,010,000	90.00	98.00
1938-S	15,180,000	100.00	107.25
1939	316,479,520	18.00	19.50
1939-D	15,160,000	150.00	166.00
1939-S	52,070,000	30.00	34.00
1940	586,825,872	17.00	18.00
1940-D	81,390,000	32.50	35.00
1940-S	112,940,000	20.00	22.00
1941	887,039,100	19.25	20.50
1941-D	128,700,000	34.00	37.50
1941-S	92,360,000	34.00	35.00
1942	657,828,600	7.50	9.00
1942-D	206,698,000	10.25	11.50
1942-S	85,590,000	150.00	165.00
1943	684,628,670	9.00	10.40
1943-D	217,660,000	18.00	19.75
1943-S	191,550,000	35.00	36.80
1944	1,435,400,000	5.00	6.00
1944-D	430,578,000	5.00	5.50
1944-S	282,760,000	10.25	11.10
1945	1,040,515,000	10.00	10.75
1945-D	226,268,000	8.50	9.00
1945-S	181,770,000	12.00	13.00
1946	991,655,000	5.00	5.25
1946-D	315,690,000	10.00	11.00
1946-S	198,100,000	8.75	9.25
1947	190,555,000	18.40	19.75
1947-D	194,750,000	7.00	8.00
1947-S	99,000,000	20.00	21.75
1948	317,570,000	10.00	11.25
1948-D	172,637,500	9.50	10.00
1948-S	81,735,000	43.00	46.20
1949	217,490,000	16.00	17.50
1949-D	154,370,500	13.50	15.00
1949-S	64,290,000	55.00	62.50
1950	272,686,386	9.00	10.00
1950-D	334,950,000	4.50	5.00
1950-S	118,505,000	25.00	29.00
1951	294,633,500	16.30	18.00
1951-D	625,355,000	3.50	4.70
1951-S	100,890,000	35.00	41.10
1952	186,856,980	24.00	26.00
1952-D	746,130,000	3.10	3.55
1952-S	137,800,004	17.50	19.75
1953	256,883,800	5.00	6.00
1953-D	700,515,000	3.00	3.50
1953-S	181,835,000	15.00	16.00
1954	71,873,350	24.00	26.00
1954-D	251,552,500	3.25	3.80
1954-S	96,190,000	11.00	12.00
1955	330,958,200	3.30	3.70
1955-D	563,257,500	3.00	3.25
1955-S	44,610,000	22.50	24.75
1956	421,414,384	3.00	3.25
1956-D	1,098,201,100	.75	.90
1957	283,787,952	2.50	3.00
1957-D	1,051,342,000	.75	.80
1958	253,400,652	2.50	3.00
1958-D	800,953,000	.75	.90
1959	610,864,291	.90	1.00
1959-D	1,279,760,000	.70	.80
1960-SD		300.00	310.00
1960-D-SD		10.50	11.60
1960-LD	588,096,602	.65	.70
1960-D-LD	1,580,884,000	.60	.70
1961	756,373,244	.70	.75
1961-D	1,753,266,700	.60	.70
1962	609,263,019	.75	.80
1962-D	1,790,148,400	.70	.75
1963	754,110,000	.55	.60
1963-D	1,774,020,400	.55	.60
1964		.52	.55
1964-D		.52	.55

NICKELS

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask
1938	19,515,365	69.00	72.20
1938-D	5,376,000	170.00	176.40
1938-S	4,105,000	300.00	310.00
1939	120,627,535	30.00	31.00
1939-D	3,514,000	1600.00	1750.00
1939-S	6,630,000	475.00	500.00
1940	176,499,158	20.50	24.00
1940-D	43,540,000	40.00	42.00
1940-S	39,690,000	50.00	54.80
1941	203,283,720	20.00	21.00
1941-D	53,432,000	33.20	35.00
1941-S	43,445,000	38.00	40.00
1942	49,818,600	30.00	32.00
1942-D	13,938,000	380.00	395.00
1942-P	57,900,600	217.00	223.80
1942-S	32,900,600	100.00	105.00
1943-P	271,165,000	52.40	55.00
1943-D	15,294,000	104.80	109.50
1943-S	104,060,000	42.00	44.00
1944-P	119,150,000	85.00	91.00
1944-D	32,309,000	75.00	77.50
1944-S	21,640,000	87.50	90.80
1945-P	119,408,100	82.00	86.00
1945-D	37,158,000	44.10	46.00
1945-S	58,939,000	37.40	40.00
1946	161,116,000	9.00	10.20
1946-D	45,292,200	30.00	34.00
1946-S	13,560,000	47.75	52.00
1947	95,000,000	9.50	10.60
1947-D	37,882,000	20.00	22.75
1947-S	24,720,000	46.30	50.00
1948	89,348,000	9.50	10.50
1948-D	44,734,000	30.00	33.20

Coin Exchange Transactions

BU Roll Prices as of Wednesday, September 29, 1965

The BID and ASKED prices listed on this page were taken directly from the prices shown on the teletype, and represent wholesale prices at which coins were traded at or were offered at during the week of September 27th. Of course there are some items that had several different prices both bid and asked, and we have done our best to average these items so as to give our readers the best picture possible. We have tried to ignore ridiculous bids and offers to keep the prices true. For instance a certain roll might be actively traded in at between \$95.00 and \$100.00 and we have noted many transactions around these figures. Naturally we will ignore a bid offer of \$75.00 or a sell offer of \$125.00 on this roll as these offers are not in line at all and would just confuse the picture.

REMEMBER, THESE ARE TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN DEALERS. RETAIL PRICES ARE HIGHER.

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask
1948-S	11,300,000	80.00	82.80
1949	60,652,000	28.10	30.00
1949-D	35,238,000	37.50	39.00
1949-S	9,716,000	85.00	91.20
1950	9,847,386	102.00	107.45
1950-D	2,630,030	650.00	670.00
1951	28,689,500	35.00	37.10
1951-D	20,460,000	45.00	47.50
1951-S	7,776,000	195.00	205.00
1952	64,069,980	9.00	10.50
1952-D	30,638,000	120.00	126.00
1952-S	20,572,000	37.25	40.00
1953	46,772,800	5.50	6.25
1953-D	59,878,600	7.20	8.00
1953-S	19,210,900	32.60	35.00
1954	47,917,350	5.00	5.65
1954-D	117,183,060	4.30	5.00
1954-S	29,384,000	14.50	16.00
1955	8,266,200	73.20	78.45
1955-D	74,464,100	8.00	9.50
1956	35,885,384	5.00	5.70
1956-D	67,222,940	3.00	3.80
1957	39,655,952	7.20	8.00
1957-D	136,828,900	2.25	2.70
1958	17,963,652	19.00	21.75
1958-D	168,249,120	2.15	2.35
1959	28,397,291	6.50	7.00
1959-D	160,738,240	2.10	2.25
1960	57,107,602	2.25	2.50
1960-D	192,582,180	2.10	2.25
1961	76,668,244	2.25	2.50
1961-D	229,342,760	2.10	2.25
1962	100,602,017	2.15	2.25
1962-D	280,195,720	2.10	2.20
1963	175,776,000	2.15	2.25
1963-D	276,829,460	2.05	2.15
1964		2.05	2.10
1964-D		2.05	2.10

DIMES

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask
1940	65,361,827	74.00	77.50
1940-D	21,198,000	65.00	67.75
1940-S	21,560,000	65.00	69.00
1941	175,106,557	42.50	48.75
1941-D	45,634,000	87.20	102.00
1941-S	43,090,000	64.00	69.75
1942	205,432,329	42.50	45.00
1942-D	60,740,000	60.00	65.00
1942-S	49,300,000	125.00	130.00
1943	191,710,000	36.20	39.00
1943-D	71,949,000	40.00	42.50
1943-S	60,400,000	48.00	54.60
1944	231,410,000	37.00	39.80
1944-D	62,224,000	37.20	40.00
1944-S	49,490,000	38.40	42.00
1945	159,130,000	37.00	39.00
1945-D	40,245,000	37.20	40.15
1945-S	41,920,000	37.50	40.00
1946	255,250,000	12.75	13.30
1946-D	61,043,500	23.00	24.75
1946-S	27,900,000	59.20	62.00
1947	121,520,000	29.75	31.20
1947-D	46,835,000	35.00	37.00
1947-S	34,840,000	57.25	61.00
1948	74,750,000	76.40	80.00
1948-D	52,841,000	45.80	49.00
1948-S	35,520,000	53.90	57.00
1949	30,940,000	340.00	367.50
1949-D	26,034,000	90.00	93.20
1949-S	13,510,000	400.00	410.00
1950	50,181,500	45.00	48.00
1950-D	46,803,000	50.00	53.20
1951	103,937,602	42.10	44.75
1951-D	52,191,800	25.00	29.20
1951-S	31,630,000	300.00	310.00
1952	99,122,073	18.00	20.00
1952-D	122,10,000	35.00	37.00
1952-S	44,419,500	82.25	86.00
1953	53,618,920	29.00	31.00
1953-D	136,433,000	9.50	11.75
1953-S	39,180,000	29.00	32.40
1954	114,243,503	8.00	8.50
1954-D	106,397,000	8.00	8.50
1954-S	22,860,000	36.00	38.00
1955	12,828,381	77.50	80.00
1955-D	13,959,000	46.50	48.75
1955-S	18,510,000	33.75	34.50
1956	109,309,384	6.50	7.00
1956-D	108,015,100	5.75	6.20
1957	161,407,952	6.00	6.25
1957-D	113,354,330	7.40	7.75
1958	32,785,652	27.50	29.00
1958-D	136,564,600	5.75	6.25

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask
1959	86,929,291	5.60	5.80
1959-D	164,919,790	5.50	5.75
1960	72,081,602	6.20	6.95
1960-D	200,160,400	5.40	5.75
1961	96,758,244	6.80	7.75
1961-D	209,146,550	5.25	5.50
1962	75,668,019	5.50	6.50
1962-D	334,948,380	5.25	5.40
1963	123,650,000	5.15	5.25
1963-D	421,476,530	5.10	5.25
1964		5.05	5.10
1964-D		5.05	5.10

QUARTERS

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask
1941	79,047,287	62.50	67.00
1941-D	16,714,800	139.00	147.50
1941-S	16,080,000	222.00	231.00
1942	102,117,223	65.00	68.00
1942-D	17,487,200	110.00	120.00
1942-S	19,384,000	650.00	700.00
1943	99,700,000	35.00	38.00
1943-D	16,085,600	85.00	88.00
1943-S	21,700,000	180.00	192.50
1944	104,956,000	30.00	33.00
1944-D	14,600,000	81.00	84.80
1944-S	12,560,000	78.00	81.00
1945	74,372,000	25.00	27.00
1945-D	12,341,600	75.00	80.00
1945-S	17,004,001	54.00	57.00
1946	53,436,000	30.00	32.10
1946-D	9,072,800	62.00	64.00

Cashdan

CONT. FROM PAGE 5

dent Kennedy and wanted one of the first coins to bear his likeness, and many because they thought they could make a profit if they could buy up a bunch of the new coins. The average person in the United States today who knows nothing about coin collecting is so coin crazy with all of the wrong and false information that has been fed to him, that he thinks he is going to send his kids through college on the few rolls of Kennedy halves that he was able to buy at his bank. In our opinion, the rarest coin 10 years from now will be a circulated 1964 half dollar. We firmly believe that less than 10 percent of the 1964 halves ever got into circulation, and of those that did, most of them were taken by the first person who got them in change and quickly buried.

The next blow was the announcement by the Treasury Department that there would be no more proof sets after 1964. We are sure that all of you are familiar with what happened when that was announced. It seemed that certain officials felt that the reason, or one of the reasons for the coin 'shortage' was the tying up of some of the facilities of the Philadelphia Mint manufacturing proof coins for collectors—at a good profit to the Mint too. Actually no private individual or manufacturer could run his business like the Government does or he would go broke pretty fast. Supposing a button manufacturer who manufactured five different sizes of buttons found out that he could make twice as much money by processing some of his buttons differently 'at a slight extra cost. He would naturally make provisions to manufacture these special buttons in addition to his regular line. If he found out that he couldn't keep

Blue Book . . .

CONT. FROM PAGE 10

The 23rd revised edition features a detailed listing of every date and major variety of American coin together with valuations and mint records for each date, to aid the advanced numismatist.

Condition columns of valuations have been added to coin listings in several categories. Numerous revaluations have taken place, reflecting the many changes in wholesale prices of coins during the past year.

Modern United States coins continue to show their popularity with upward trends in many areas. Early type coins also show value increases, indicating the growing interest in this series. Commemorative coin values are substantially unchanged, with the exception of a few pieces in the extra fine category.

Values in the 128-page "Blue Book" are established by a panel of more than 25 dealers and numismatic contributors who rank among the country's foremost experts on American coins.

Author of the volume is Richard S. Yeoman, one of the nation's leading numismatic authorities and Vice President of Whitman Publishing Company in charge of the Coin Supply Division.

"A Handbook of United Coins," priced at \$1 in hard cover, is scheduled to be available at book stores, hobby shops and coin dealers on Oct. 1, the annual release date.

Whitman also publishes

"A Guide Book of United States Coins" by R. S. Yeoman. This annual volume, known as the "Red Book," is regarded as the most authoritative reference on current retail values of American coins.

up with the demand for his product, he would certainly build a new factory to manufacture all the buttons that people would buy from him, and most certainly of all, if he had deactivated one of his factories that was located in San Francisco in 1955 because he thought he could make enough buttons in his other two factories, he would immediately reactivate his San Francisco factory and get into full production as soon as possible. Being a businessman, he would make a study and see which sections of the country used more of one size button than another, and distribute them accordingly to keep all of his customers happy. He would also realize that it was uneconomical to ship buttons made at his Denver factory to New York which is close to his Philadelphia factory. We could go on quite a bit more, but we think we have made our point.

Roosevelt Has No Backing

George Miller is being flooded with orders to buy a "one-sided" 1953 dime.

Miller said he discovered the monetary oddity in a pile of coins he was sorting for bank deposit. He said he first thought that it was a slug, but when he turned the coin over he found a picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt on that side. The other side was flat.

Miller said his best offer for the coin has been \$250, but an insurance broker said he would insure the dime for \$2500.

U.S. Mint Facts

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dies and analysis; the manufacture and sale to the public of medals of historic interest.

Field institutions currently operating are the Mints at Philadelphia and Denver; the gold depository at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and the silver depository at West Point, N. Y.; the New York Assay Office and the Assay Office at San Francisco. In addition to the assay office functions, coinage operations are being carried on in San Francisco under the authority of the Coinage Act of 1965. Mint service activities are administered by the Director of the Mint and staff from Bureau headquarters in Washington D. C.

The Director of the Mint is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, for a five-year term, and is responsible for all the gold and silver sets of the Government in the custody of the Mint.

The Bureau of the Mint reports annually to the Secretary of the Treasury on Mint operations for the fiscal year. The annual report includes estimates of domestic and foreign production of gold and silver, as well as monetary statistics pertaining to the United States and to most of the countries of the world.

Government Regulation Squeeze

Then followed from Washington a regulation forbidding banks to loan over 70 percent of face value on United States coins. This was to prevent 'hoarding' of coins by speculators. In other words, if you have a \$10.00 roll of quarters that you didn't want to spend and took them down to the bank as security on a loan, all the bank could let you borrow on the \$10.00 worth of quarters would be \$7.00. Now there are various agencies of the Government that buy wheat, cotton, and other products from the farmers at more

CONT. ON PAGE 15

— SPECIAL EVENTS —

Conventions, auctions, fairs, club meetings, or any other events of interest to the numismatic world appear in this section every week.

Organization officers and chairmen are respectfully requested to write us about your events. FREE COPIES of PACE will be sent on request for distribution at your event.

After your event has taken place, please send us a report, with pictures if possible — for complete news coverage in PACE.

Casa Dinero Coin Co., of Campbell, Calif., will offer at public auction at the Palo Alto Cabana on Saturday, Oct. 30, 1200 lots of Choice U. S. and Foreign Crowns Proofs, Select Specimens, Gold and minor items. Some examples will be:

Choice BU 1908S c, 1909S Indian c, 1909S VDB, Very Rare 1901S Quarter EF, 1944 South Africa Proof Set only 150 struck), 1834 \$5 U.S. Gold, 1908 Canada Mint Set in Original Holder. This rare set was issued on the first year of the Ottawa mint opening.

The auction will be handled and called by G. R. Shrake and a catalog will be available by writing Casa Dinero Coin Co., P. O. Box 262, Campbell, Calif. 95008.

The first Grand Central Coin Convention will be held Nov. 5th to 7th, 1965, at the famous Roosevelt Hotel, Madison Avenue at 45th Street in the heart of New York City. This convention is sponsored by the Long Island Coin Club, and is the only club sponsored show in the New York City area.

This will be an annual convention for New York City and will take place the first week in November. The Grand Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel will house the bourse. Each dealer will be in a blue curtained booth, have two large deep showcases, and unique plastic name signs. The bourse will be limited to around seventy dealers, each selected by the bourse committee for participation in our show. These will be recognized dealers from all parts of the country, who have the knowledge and integrity to back up what they sell. As of July 15th, the bourse is 80% sold.

The exhibits will be displayed in the balcony overlooking the ballroom. These will be non-competitive exhibits of the finest numismatic displays. Among the unusual will be seen for the first time a collection of rare brokerage coins, early American Colonial medals and peace medals, a display of pattern coins which is a joint effort of two famous pattern collectors who have combined their collections to make a fifteen to eighteen case display of these precious coins. Exhibits in ancients and biblicals will be seen as well as a superb English exhibit. We have been also promised the late Irving Vengrove exhibit of regular United States coins. We feel sure that the exhibits at the Grand Central will be the finest ever seen anywhere in the country.

A numismatic forum will also take place with prominent speakers discussing interesting numismatic subjects. The auction will be run by Lester Merkin who has promised to make it a good one. A ladies program is being planned as well as a Sunday morning breakfast. Something new in registration is being done.

An enameled two color medal is being struck for the convention. This will be sold at a subsidized price.

The three co-chairmen are Julius Turoff, president of the Long Island Coin Club, Edward Schuman, secretary of the Long Island Coin Club and president of the Brooklyn Coin Club, and Morris Bram, past president of the Long Island Coin Club and current vice president of the Brooklyn Club. For information please write to P. O. Box 104, Rugby Station, Brooklyn 3, N. Y.

A weekly Coin Show has been established in Sherman Oaks, Calif., a suburb of Los Angeles. The show will consist of approximately 15 Los Angeles dealers and will be open free to the public.

The show debut was Monday, Sept. 13, and was a tremendous success with attendance of about 175 people.

The show will be every Monday night beginning at 6 p.m. Location is:

Sherman Oaks Manor
4519 Van Nuys Blvd.
Sherman Oaks, Calif.

A door prize will be given at each weekly show. The first prize was presented by Type Coinage Unlimited, the sponsors of the show.

For any information regarding show please contact Type Coinage Unlimited, 16400 Ventura Blvd. No. 226, Encino, Calif.

The Fall Coin Show of the Indiana Coin Club, Inc., a two-day event, will be held Saturday, Oct. 23, from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., and Sunday, Oct. 24, 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., to be held at Rustic Lodge, Route 286, Indiana, Pa.

Door prizes will be awarded each and every half hour on Saturday, and each and every hour at the Sunday Show.

There will be no admission fee for either Show, and everyone is welcome to attend: to buy, sell or trade.

Thirty-two Coin Dealers will participate in these gigantic Coin Shows to buy, sell or trade. These dealers are from 15 states and Canada.

Exhibits in four different categories will compete for a first prize in each: Gold, U. S. Coins, Foreign and Historical Coins and a premium prize for the best exhibit of Show.

All persons wishing to exhibit their coins are to make reservations with Robert L. Sutter, 224 Church Street, Homer City, Pa., phone number 479-9576.

Exhibits should be at Rustic Lodge at 9:00 a.m. and not later than 1:00 p.m. the opening day of the Show.

A Special Feature of entertainment will be presented by Waldo the Coin Magician from Detroit, Michigan, who also will have a Bourse Table.

The Bourse chairman for this Show is Carl V. Stabile, Box 91, CONT. ON PAGE 13

Silver Dollars

Beautiful Uncirculated
1878-79-80-81-82 S mint
1883-84-85-99-1900-01-02-04 O mint
\$3.00 ea. The lot for \$35.00
Price list 100 pages sent with any order.

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1960 50th Anniversary of the Union

421,624 minted (trends at 10.00)
OUR PRICE BU \$5.50 ea.
10 for \$50.00 — 100 for \$485.00
Our next public auction Oct. 30, 1965 at the Palo Alto Cabana—Catalog on request.
1200 lots of Crowns, Key U.S., Canada—

CASA DINERO COIN CO.
P.O. Box 262 Campbell, Calif. 95008

(Glen Shake, Licensed Auctioneer—ANA, CNA)

Special Events . . .

CONT. FROM PAGE 12

Lucerne Mines, Pa. The exhibit chairman is Robert L. Sutter. Motel and hotel reservations chairman is Mary Moorehead, Box 402, Indiana, Pa. Other Show officials are Joe Stella, secretary-treasurer, and Paul Sutton, publicity chairman.

For your convenience they have three hotels and 26 motels and also a new Holiday Inn has just recently opened with accommodation of 80 units.

The Rustic Lodge, site of the Show, is very well known in Western Pennsylvania as a meeting place and famous for their Smorgasbord, served from noon to 8:00 p.m. on Sundays. Refreshments will be available and there is ample parking space.

Salina Coin Club will hold their annual coin show and bourse at the new Ramada Inn oMtel, Oct. 30 to 31, 1965.

The new Ramada Inn has a large dining room, coffee shop and club rooms, as well as rooms for dealers and collectors attending the show.

We expect to have large crowds and a fine show with door prizes and exhibits.

January 28-30, 1965, at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel in Houston, Texas, will be the scene of the Greater Houston Coin Club 9th annual Money Show. We plan to keep Houston known as one of the "Name" national shows.

General chairman this year is club board member, Don Seibert, P. O. Box 1121, Houston, Texas 77016, phone 713-0X 2-1165. His able assistant is Mr. Tommie Walter. His committee heads are: Bourse, club president, Jim Rabia; Exhibits, Lester Tofte III; Registration, club secretary, Chris Johns; Security, club sergeant at arms, Earnest Moake; Dealers Party and Refreshments, club vice president, Bill Johns; Banquet, Ed and Dorie Smith; Publicity, club board member, Victor L. Sandlin.

We are fortunate this year in having Mr. Henry J. Berube of New England Coin Co., 806 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44117, conducting our floor and mail bid auction. Mr. Berube promises us the same fine auction our past conventions have enjoyed. Our choice material will be offered and he suggests you contact him if you have lots to include in the sale or desire a catalog.

We will have approximately 85 Texas-size 8-foot bourse tables. Cost has been set at \$75.00. This includes a dealers party Thursday night at the hotel and a banquet Saturday night. Show hours will be 10-10 Friday, 10-9 Saturday (banquet begins at 9:30) and 10-5 Sunday. Security will be provided from noon Thursday to noon Monday. Mr. Seibert advises many tables were sold at the ANA and suggests you write or call now if you plan to take advantage of this fine show.

We want to emphasize education in coins and a very fine program is being planned. Name speakers will be present. We also want your exhibits. Cases will be furnished if we receive your application in time. Write for form now and be assured of enough space.

Trophies will be awarded for all three places in each category as well as for non-competitive display. The best of show trophy is the nicest I have seen.

Houston has many fine attractions everyone will enjoy visiting while attending our show. The Port of Houston (ranks third behind New York and New Orleans in size) offers free boat trips down the Houston Ship Channel. Ships from all over the world are in our Turning Basin at all times.

The Harris County Domes Stadium is truly the first wonder of our time. Conventions, circus, football, baseball, and rodeo are only a few of the attractions, all in air-conditioned comfort.

I could go on and on but why not see it all for yourself. Bask in warm sunshine in January in Fabulous Houston. Get away from the snow for a few days. Bring the entire family as you may not want to go back home. Many don't!

See y'all January 28-30, 1966.

On October 23 and 24 the Evansville, Indiana, Coin Club will sponsor their 8th Annual Fall Convention, the theme of which this year has been designated as "The Return to Numismatics."

Planned as a strictly non-profit endeavor, with all proceeds from the sale of bourse tables being expended on advertising and exhibit awards, this year's convention will feature exhibits, educational programs, a banquet, a mail and floor bid auction and 20 bourse tables.

Exhibits from any member in good standing of any National, State or Regional Numismatic organization are invited and previous first place winners at the Evansville Club conventions are urged to exhibit their winning displays in the non-competitive class. As a departure from the usual "athletic" type trophy awards, this year's winners will be presented with silver Revere bowls.

This year the convention has been planned to avoid as much as possible the frustration of having to choose between two events planned for the same time.

The auction has been scheduled in five sessions to handle the estimated 750 lots and desirable material. The sessions on Saturday, October 23, are scheduled for 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m., while the Sunday sessions are to be held at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. A catalog for the purpose of mail bids is available from the auctioneer listed at the end of this article. In order that all visitors, dealers and convention workers may attend the banquet the bourse room and exhibit area will close at 8 p.m. on Saturday night with the banquet and exhibit awards program starting at 8:30 p.m.

Among the educational programs featured this year is a film which should prove of considerable interest to all and especially the collectors of paper money. The film entitled "Money on the Move" relates all phases of the production and distribution of paper currency in the United States.

Admission to the two day event which will be held at the Hotel Vendome in Evansville, Indiana, is free and all collectors, beginning or advanced, are urged to attend and exhibit if possible.

Additional information may be obtained from any of the following convention personnel:

Mr. Sterling Harrison,
General Chairman
1351 Washington Avenue
Evansville, Indiana

Dr. Leland Moon,
Exhibits Chairman
1826 Madison Avenue
Evansville, Indiana

Mr. Ernest Yeckring,
Bourse Chairman
900 East Blackford Avenue
Evansville, Indiana

Mr. John Groeninger,
Auctioneer
1569 South Alvord Blvd.
Evansville, Indiana

Third Annual Golden Gate Coin Show will be held Oct. 23 and 24, 1965, at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. The event is sponsored by the Mission Bell Coin Club. Bourse chairman is Bob Monroe, 875 Valencia St., San Francisco, Calif.

Southern Coin-A-Rama has announced the New Orleans Coin-A-Rama to be on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November. This bourse will be at the American Legion Hall on Royal Street deep in the French Quarter. November 6th, starting at 7:30 p.m. a 250 lot auction will start with several choice items offered. The bourse will open at 10 a.m. Saturday and continue until 10 p.m. On the following day the bourse will open at 10 a.m. and continue until 6 p.m.

Hourly drawing will be held for free gifts which winners will select from the dealers present. Over \$200.00 in free coins will be given away to these lucky winners.

Future Coin-A-Rama's will be announced shortly in eight of the larger Southern cities. Dealers with tables at the New Orleans Coin-A-Rama will be given preference at all future Coin-A-Rama's.

For more information call or write Harry Clark, Box 831, Biloxi, Miss.

Classified Ads

NEW YORK CITY Semi-Monthly Coin Shows, Free Admission, Every 2nd and 4th Sundays, Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57th St., N. Y. C., Philip Rosenbaum, Chairman. (31d)

1960-D SMALL DATE cents F-AU \$2.00 per roll. 250 rolls available. Minimum order \$10. Postpaid and guaranteed satisfaction. Clint Sharer, Box 3564, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89032.

100 MIXED FOREIGN Coins plus one set of six Confederate Bill Replicas, \$1.75 postpaid. John Scheurer, Box 97, Collinsville, Illinois. (29d)

"SILVER DOLLARS — MIDAS IS BUYING!" SACKS, ROLLS, KEYS, SEMI-KEYS, UNCIRCULATED AND CIRCULATED! LARGE QUANTITIES WELCOME! MIDAS COIN CENTER OF LINCOLNWOOD, 4750 TOWHY AVENUE, LINCOLNWOOD, ILLINOIS. (30d)

AUSTRIA 1964 Olympics crown proof \$3.20 Norway 10 Kroner 1964 BU \$1.65; Mintage chart for all South African coins 1923 to 1963 30c. Glenn Godwin, Box 368, Binghamton, New York. (31d)

DIFFERENT DOLLAR INVESTORS BU MIXED BAG BARGAIN: 10 Rolls each 86-P, 87-P; 8 rolls each 83-O, 85-O; 4 rolls each 84-O, 81-S; 3 Rolls each 80-S, 88-O. Price \$1365.00. Half bag \$690.00. Shipped Express Collect. Pay by bank money order direct to my bank. My bank inspects, seals, ships direct. Walter Dean (ANA 50279), Box 775, Forsyth, Mont. Phone 110. MINT ERROR COLLECTORS or investors, I have quantity famous 85-O Belly Button Morgans BU \$3.50 to \$8.00. Write me. (29d)

POINTED — Blunt Tail 9, 1964 P Dimes, BU Set in Holder \$2.00, 3 Sets \$5.00; 1964D, Set \$1.50, 3 Sets \$2.50. Listed in Spadone's Major Variety — Oddity Guide, Soft Cover \$2.50 — Hard Cover \$3.50 Post Paid. Ampere Coins, 231 N. 18th St., E. Orange, N. J. (33d)

MAJOR ERRORS WANTED—off Centers, (over 20%) off Metals double struck, indented, etc. State Reasonable Price Wanted. D. F. Katona & Son, Box 1931, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053 (33d)

WANTED mail order customers. Let us quote for you or we both lose. Mainland Coin Exchange, 511 So. Oak, LaMarque, Texas. (31d)

COP NABS BUFFALO

A nickel owned by Patrolman Jacob G. Karl of New Brunswick N. J. may make him a wealthier policeman.

Karl, who began collecting coins 18 months ago, recently came across a nickel which has the Buffalo minus one full leg and part of another. He showed it to a coin collector friend, who sent it to Walter Breen, nationally recognized expert on coins, who lives in California.

"Breen said it was indeed valuable," Karl said. "In fact, he's anxious to have it sold so that its real value can be determined."

Karl said his coin collector friend and other experts have mentioned its worth up to \$30,000. "but I tell them: let's wait and see."

Minted in 1935

Karl explained that he sorts through about 4,000 coins a week, many of them from another friend who is in the vending business.

"I spotted this particular nickel, which was minted in 1935," Karl said, "but I put it aside, knowing that similar nickels from other years were not as valuable. However, when I showed it to my coin collector friend he was amazed."

Karl plans to have his friend take the nickel to New York soon and have it auctioned. In the meantime, however, he is guarding it closely.

"I figure that since I'm a cop the best place for it is right in my pocket and that's where it is, in a plastic bag."

UNCIRCULATED SETS: Portugal \$1.70; Israel \$3.00; Iceland \$2.00; Austria (proof) \$2.50. Want lists invited. Wayne Enterprises, Box 3062, Orange, California. (31d)

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20 WORDS \$1.00 (ADDITIONAL WORDS: 5c EACH)
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Name _____ DATE _____
Address _____ Number of Words _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Number of Weeks _____
Signature _____ Cash Enclosed _____

Advertisers Please Include References.

Konstantine Ruple

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involved, were already dead (Constantine — in 1831, Kankrin — in 1845, Ellers and Reichel — in 1856).

Only in 1857 there was published an official communique on the tragic events of December 1825 and among the names of couriers sent November 27 to Constantine in Warsaw that of cornet Saburov was mentioned. When in the 1850ies — 1860ies this elderly courier with the reputation of a foolish twaddler heard about the coins sent to Warsaw, he began assuring everybody that he was just the person who carried the coins delivered to Warsaw and there stolen was accepted by the public with confidence. For collectors there were made numerous galvanocopies from the Schubert's specimen.

In 1866, after the death of Schubert and Saburov, the curator of the Hermitage baron B. Koehne published in Berlin the story of the coin, such as it had been known and told in Petersburg. According to Koehne one of the coins stolen in Warsaw was won by a Russian general at a game table in Homburg and after the death of the latter was purchased by Schubert. Although Koehne himself fully believed the story, he finished his

article with: "relata refero." The unique rouble became widely famous, but shortly there were spread news about some hitherto unknown finds.

In 1868 prince Trubetzkoi, the Russian consul in Marseilles wrote letters to his cousin count S. G. Stroganov, baron Koehne and prince Alexander of Hessen (Darmstadt), asking them to bear a part in buying of the five Constantine roubles. According to Trubetzkoi the coins belonged to the widow of a Polish emigre who had appropriated the min 1830. Trubetzkoi supplemented his letters with photocopies of his correspondence with the trustee of the owner and with photos and castings of the coins.

Trubetzkoi's coins were struck at a high technical level. Alike the Schubert coin, which was then the only known, they had unlettered edge and differed from it only in the setting of dies. The character of figures was most typical for 1850ies — 1860ies.

A V. Trubetzkoi, the former officer of the Chevaliers de Garde regiment, soiled his renomme by his close relationship with Dantes, the assassin of the great Russian poet A. S. Pushkin and by the role he played in infamous persecutions of the poet. In 1845 he retired in the rank of colonel and since 1852 abroad, disobeying the order of Nicholas I to return to Russia. He was threatened with court-martial, but the emperor died. Upon his return home Trubetzkoi reentered the military service and retired in 1957. From 1968 to 1874 he occupied the post of the Russian consul in the Mediterranean ports.

The number of coins offered for sale (five instead of three) inspired no confidence in Trubetzkoi's ad-

Chocolate Coin Collection

Coin collecting as a hobby will get a large boost when Barton's introduces milk chocolate coin collections packaged with a coupon offering an envelope full of genuine foreign coins for one dollar to allow a youngster to begin a real collection. The catalog value of these real coins is two dollars.

The Barton's chocolate coins will be available for general distribution in mid-September and are mounted on coin boards exactly like those used by coin collectors. Each of the three series retails for seventy-nine cents and each contains seven rows of four coins, every one of which is a gold foil-wrapped reproduction of a famous collectors coin.

There is a leaflet enclosed with each board, "Coins That Tell a Tale," which describes each coin on that board and which tells something of the history of coins and their collection. The contents of the booklets are different in each of the three coin boards in the series.

Barton's issued no prediction that the Federal Reserve System will switch to a milk chocolate standard.

dressees and his proposition was met with coldness. In Petersburg there were spread rumours that Trubetzkoi attempted to dispose of forgeries, the opinion expressed especially clear by Koehne. To save his renomme Trubetzkoi published a pamphlet in Marseilles in 1873 (in 40 issues), bringing to light his correspondence with all persons concerned; he attempted to prove that Schubert's coin was a counterfeit fabricated abroad.

According to Trubetzkoi he persuaded a certain Girault, a coin dealer and representative of "Mr. Webster, a rich American collector from Kentucky," to buy five coins "en bloc" and to exchange two of them, while the other three, as afterwards witnessed Girault disappeared in a shipwreck of the "City of Boston" together with the luggage of Webster in January 1870. In substantiation of this story Trubetzkoi published Girault's letters on the subject. However, up to the present time all endeavours to as-

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Groundbreaking For Philadelphia Mint

Ground was broken on September 17, in Philadelphia for the world's biggest and most modern Mint, by Joseph W. Barr, the Under Secretary of the Treasury. Others participating included James H. J. Tate, Mayor of Philadelphia, Robert A. Wallace, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Miss Eva B. Adams, Director of the Mint and Michael H. Sura, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

The new \$37 million plant will take the place of the present Philadelphia Mint, now 64 years old.

COLLECTOR'S COLLECTION

A funny thing happened to Walter E. Fritzsche while he was browsing in a coin shop.

Two teenaged boys tried to sell a coin collection to the dealer. Mr. Fritzsche looked the coins over and they appeared to be his. He telephoned police.

While the officers took the boys into custody, Mr. Fritzsche rushed home to make certain he was right.

He was. His house had been burglarized and coins and jewelry worth \$4,000 were missing. Police said

Caesarea Medal

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branch candelabrum between acanthus leaves. The name CAESAREA is in Hebrew above and in English below.

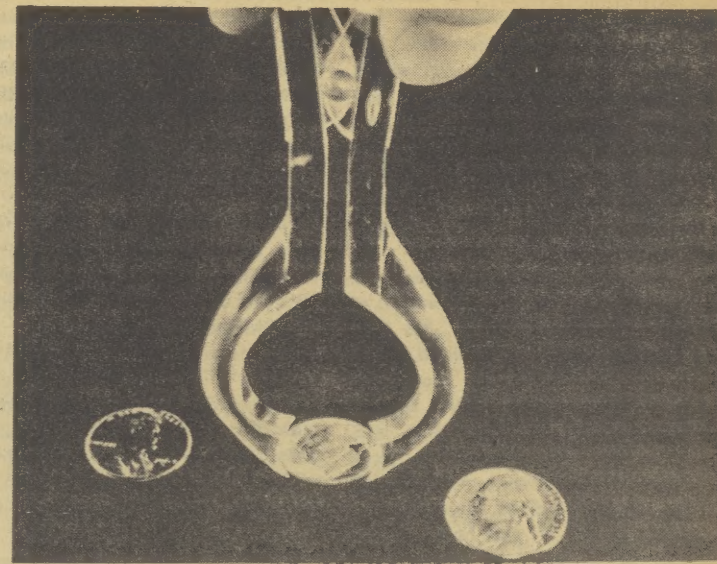
The reverse, designed by Alex Berlyne, features, in the center, a replica of a coin minted in Caesarea by Agrippas I, 37-44 C. E. Tyche (Fortune) holds in her right hand a ship's rudder, and in her left a palm-branch. The Greek inscription translated into English, means "Caesarea, close to the harbour Sebastos"—Sebastos being the Greek for Augustus, for it was in his honor that the city was built. LH stands for the year 44 C. E.

Proceeds from the sale of the Caesarea medals — and from its companion medals honoring the cities of Ashkelon, Acre, Tiberias, Avdat, Beit-She'an, Jaffa, Lod and Jerusalem — are designated for the exploration and preservation of historical sites in Israel.

For further information concerning the CAESAREA and other Israel coins and commemorative medals, contact the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation, 850 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

the youths admitted the burglary and confessed to seven other area thefts.

— COINVEYOR —



A new coin collector's clamp takes the smudge out of numismatics.

Called the Coinveyor by its manufacturer, the clamp is a precision engineered plastic instrument designed to pick up and hold any size coin.

Retailing for only 69 cents, it allows you to inspect both sides and the rim of the coin without touching it with your fingers. Valuable coins are thus protected from oily finger marks, smudges or scratches caused by handling.

It also permits safe transfer of coins from one person to another without fear of mishandling accidents.

The special exclusive grip-tight jaw prevents a coin from becoming loose, turning or falling while the coin is being transferred. And the tooth arrangement makes it easy to pick up coins with the clamp in either a vertical or horizontal position.

It makes it possible, too, to use a magnifier while holding a coin in one hand.

Model plane and car enthusiasts will also find the Coinveyor handy, because it will hold parts firmly together while glue or cement is drying.

This clever device is now available at most coin dealers, Woolworths or from Bemco, Inc., Kasson, Minn.

— PAYING —
\$900
PER ROLL

for
INDIANHEAD CENTS
G-VG, no culls.
Immediate Payment. Ship to:
ROBERT D. OSTERHOLM
750 Omaha Natl. Bank Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska

... INVESTMENT LOTS ...

HALF DOLLARS ...

Lot 1 Aver circ
1948, 53, 55, 56
The 4 rolls ————— \$245.00

Lot 2 Aver circ
1948D, 49D, 49S, 53S
54S, and 1958P
The 6 rolls for ————— \$85.00

Lot 3 Br Unc
1948, 1953, 1955
The 2 rolls ————— \$565.00

Lot 4 Br Unc
10 rolls 1955P
Sell for ————— \$1590.00

PROOF SETS ...

	1 Set	10 Sets
1955	\$38.65	\$382.50
1956	15.00	148.00
1957	8.65	86.00
1958	18.00	178.50
1959	9.25	91.00
1960LY	8.50	83.50
1960SD	39.25	385.00
1961	6.10	59.50
1962	6.10	59.50
1963	6.90	68.00
1964	14.75	146.50
1965Cdn	PL	45.00

Warlike Nickel Set

B.U. ————— \$1100.00

For your other needs call or write for current prices. . . . Sell other single coins at current trend prices.

HARRY CLARK

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BILOXI, MISS.

LINCOLN CENT ROLLS

	G-VG	F-VF		G-VG	F-VF
1921-S	24.00	75.00	1936-S	4.25	6.50
1924-S	27.50	77.50	1937-D	2.00	3.50
1927-S	16.50	39.50	1938-D	9.50	12.50
1928-S	9.75	20.00	1938-S	16.50	18.50
1929-S	4.50	8.50	1939-D	24.00	28.00
1931	12.50	19.50	1939-S	1.60	2.50
1931-D	195.00	1940-S	.95	1.25	
1932-D	31.00	39.50	1942-S	2.00	2.95
1933	21.00	44.50	1943-D	3.75	4.75
1933-D	125.00	—	1943-S	4.50	5.50
1934-D	8.50	13.50	1949-S	3.10	3.55
1935-D	1.60	3.50	1954	3.85	4.35
1935-S	2.25	—	1954-S	1.40	1.75
1936-D	2.25	3.50	1955-S	13.75	15.00

THE HOBBY SHOP

A.N.A. 34680
404 Jackson St. Roseburg, Ore. 97470

Cashdan

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than they are worth and use the taxpayers money to make up the difference. A coin dealers stock in trade is naturally coins, and when a dealer needs financing the Government says that he can't even borrow a dollar on a dollars worth of security. You can borrow over 90 percent of the retail value of a new car, or an FHA house, or for that matter almost anything today — except coins which seem to be taboo.

Then comes the most ridiculous thing of all—the Bible bill. You are all familiar with its provisions, so we will not go into them at this time. We imagine that Bible's thinking is that people who collect coins are hurting his constituents in Nevada by collecting coins that might otherwise find their way into the slot machines in Nevada. Surely this is a great crime and we can see why the suggested punishment for violation of the bill was a fine of \$10,000.00. On the other hand, we wonder why a Senator from some other state has not proposed Federal legislation outlawing slot machines in Nevada to make these coins available for normal commerce throughout the country.

Law Detrimental

Now we come to the new coinage law which we sincerely believe will defeat its own purpose. If all of this had been done without any publicity, it would have had a chance. People are so coin conscious now all over the country, that most of the silver coins will be hoarded by the average public to show their future grandchildren what coins used to look like. We also predict that when the new coins are finally released they will disappear as fast as the Kennedy halves have for at least the first year or so. There really will be a great coin shortage unless the manufacturing is stepped up tremendously.

Conclusion

This whole chain of events that have taken place have tended to depress the coin market. We don't believe that any one of the events by itself could have exerted enough influence to have changed things much, but the combination was lethal. Many small dealers who can no longer get enough financing have to sell their coins in bulk. This throws many more coins on the market than there would normally be and depresses prices. Many collectors and investors that fear Government interference in their hobby are putting their coins on the market. Being that prices of coins are governed by supply and de-

A Fair Prize

A young couple turned the first day of their week-long vacation into a real money-making venture — and for an original investment of only 99 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cooney went to the World's Fair Monday to spend some of their vacation pay touring the pavilions.

They returned home the excited possessors of a 1955 doubledated penny worth \$100 or more — Their change from a 99-cent expenditure — and with an invitation to spend a day at the fair courtesy of the Belgian Village.

It all started when Mrs. Cooney developed a craving for a Belgian waffle with strawberries. "So we went to the Belgian Village to get one," said her husband.

The waffle cost 99 cents. Cooney, whose hobby is coin collecting, recognized his penny change as a 1955 double-die obverse, or a coin which has been stamped twice.

"But to be sure," he added, "I took it to the Belgian Village coin shop to get it appraised. I was told the penny was in fine condition, worth \$100 to \$125."

(A Newark appraiser has since estimated the coin's top value to be \$150, and some collectors might pay as much as \$200 for it.)

mand as in any business, the larger supply and the smaller demand have lowered the prices. We notice that there have been no large quantities of coins thrown on the market during the past few weeks, and that the demand has picked up slightly. The coin market seemed to level off about six weeks ago, and many prices are firming up from day to day. Proof sets have been inching upwards and so have many key uncirculated rolls. It seems as though the worst is over and things are going the other way again.

JEFFERSON NICKELS

Buying		Selling	
No culls or damaged coins bought or sold.			
Date	Singles-Rolls	Singles-Rolls	
1938-D	.75 \$31.00	.95 \$37.00	
1938-S	1.60 67.00	1.95 75.00	
1939-D	3.75 152.00	4.40 173.00	
1939-S	.50 21.00	.70 26.75	
1942-D	.10 4.00	.15 5.25	
1943-D	.30 12.50	.40 15.75	
1944-S	.10 4.00	.15 —	
1948-S	— 3.00	.15 4.50	
1949-S	.15 6.00	.20 7.00	
1950	.15 6.50	.25 8.00	
1950-D	12.00 490.00	14.50 —	
1951-S	.35 14.75	.50 18.50	
1955	.35 14.75	.50 18.50	
1958	— 2.75	.15 3.75	

Sets (1938-PDS-1965-PD) \$23.00
Write first on shipments over \$500
Shipments under \$10 not accepted
Orders under \$10 add 50c handling

SPECIAL OFFER

1955-P B.Unc. Halves \$9.50 ea.

If you have coins for sale send stamped envelope for complete buying list. We also have a large inventory of coins for sale and would like to put you on our monthly mailing list to receive our bargain price list. Send stamped envelope. We have types, Indians, Lincolns, Buffalos, Mercuries and etc. Write. We guarantee satisfaction or full refund and immediate service.

D. W. GREER
619 S. 1st St.
Copperas Cove, Texas

Konstantine Ruple

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certain the existence of a rich American collector Webster from Kentucky failed. Trubetzkoi turned over to the Hermitage one of his coins.

Supporting the version of five coins having been sent to Warsaw Trubetzkoi referred to Saburov, but the letters published by him revealed that Saburov was not firm about the exact number. Besides, the letters of Stroganov and prince of Hessen suggest that Kankrin himself told several times the phantastique story of the coins. In his letter of 1868 Stroganov mentioned the rumours about the dies of 1825 being safe and secretly kept in Petersburg.

In 1874 a known Petersburg numismatist J. Iversen published two tin imprints of original dies from the collection of A. F. Bytchkov, not referring to their provenance, and qualified the Trubetzkoi rouble as a counterfeit.

In 1878 Koehne published in the Russian journal "Vsemirnaya Illustrzia" an anonymous article in which he repeated the data of his first publication in 1866 and attacked Trubetzkoi, accusing him of fraud. Besides, he republished the article in "Revue Belge" in 1879, closing in with violent invectives. However he was obliged to supply his reprints with a special note, informing the reader, that while the Journal was in print there had been discovered in the Ministry of Finance five Constantine roubles, original dies, tin imprints of the latter and some pertaining documents.

The position of Trubetzkoi was more embarrassing. Being much less informed than Koehne, the moment he had read the article in

"Revue Belge" he issued in July 1879 another booklet in which he persisted on the Warsaw version of five coins and on the destruction of dies and declared the coins and dies found in the Ministry of Finance as a fabrication of a later time.

In 1880 the Petersburg collector D. F. Kobeko, who had occupied the post of the chief of Chancery at the Ministry of Finance until 1879 and who undoubtedly had a reliable information at his disposal published the finds from the Archives of the Ministry as well as the contents of the documents of 1825, thus ascertaining the authenticity of the dies and coins in question.

In June 1879 Alexander II requested the coins from the Ministry. One piece he kept for himself, another donated to the Hermitage and gave the other three to the grand dukes Georgii Mikhailovitch and Sergei Alexandrovitch and to prince Alexander of Hessen. The dies remained in the Ministry until 1884 when they were transferred to the Hermitage. The 17 tin imprints and drawings by Reichel entered the Hermitage only in 1917.

The further fate of the coins was as follows. The Hermitage specimen remains in situ. The Alexander II coin incorporated the Hermitage collection only in 1927 from the former imperial palace; since 1930 it has been housed at the State Historical Museum in Moscow. This specimen is the best as to its quality and execution.

Prince Alexander of Hessen received his coin in 1880. It was published in his "Numismatic — Genealogic series" of 1889. In 1914 it was sold at the Mertzbacher auction in Munich for the price of 14,350 Mk. and it was bought by Virgil

M. Brand, a collector from Chicago who at that time had another specimen of the Constantine rouble bought a year before (this piece will be mentioned later on). After the death of the owner (1926) this piece passed to his younger brother Horace Brand who died in 1963. It has recently become known that in the autumn of 1964 the rouble of H. Brand with a lettered edge is to be sold at the auction in Luzerne.

The grand duke Georgii Mikhailovitch got his coin in June 1879 and published it for the first time in 1886; for the second time — in 1890 in the Corpus of coins issued under Nicholas I.

Simultaneously with the genuine coin there were published imprints of the unfinished dies and the Trubetzkoi rouble which he had acquired after 1886. In 1909 the grand duke Georgii Mikhailovitch donated his numismatic collection to the Museum of Alexander III (at present the State Russian Museum). In 1917 during the World War I, the collection was evacuated to Moscow for the sake of safety and about 1918 it was stolen and illegally transferred abroad and came into the collector's widow ownership. In 1950 a part of gold and platinum coins and medals from the collection (which had been catalogued for the sale already in 1939) were sold at the Christie auction sale,



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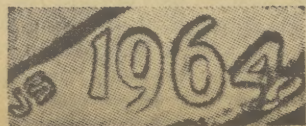
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